

COUNTY OF AYR



ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1959

AND

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1958-59.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28647300>

COUNTY OF AYR



ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1959

AND

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1958-59.

To the Department of Health for Scotland
and to the Ayr County Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the County of Ayr for the year 1959, together with the Report on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children for the year ended 31st July, 1959.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. ROUGHEAD,

Medical Officer of Health.

COUNTY BUILDINGS,
AYR,

September, 1960.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Welfare Officer, and Chief Administrative School Medical Officer—

JOHN A. ROUGHHEAD, M.D., D.P.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health—

JOHN S. JACKSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer—

ALICE K. MONTGOMERY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

Consultant Psychiatrist—

A. McCLELLAND, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

(Services made available by Regional Hospital Board).

Assistant School Medical Officers (also Child Welfare Medical Officers)—

ENID M. DIXON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

MARGARET C. P. HAMILTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

JEAN M. DIXON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

AGNES M. HIGHET, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

JOHN B. MORRIS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer—Tuberculosis Scheme—

RAMSAY G. SMALL, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Dental Officer—

ARNOLD J. DUNCAN, L.D.S. (retired 15/5/60).

Assistant Dental Officers—

AGNES N. CARNEGIE, L.D.S.

DOROTHY E. CHATER, L.D.S.

PETER MCG. GARDNER, L.D.S.

AGNES J. PURDIE, L.D.S.

MONTGOMERY B. SIMPSON, L.D.S.

ARCHIBALD W. M. WATSON, L.D.S.

THOMAS L. H. WIGHTMAN, L.D.S.

JAMES WILSON, L.D.S. (Appointed Chief Dental Officer 16/5/60).

DENTAL ATTENDANTS—10.

County Nursing Superintendent—

MISS JANET S. HASTIE, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

DISTRICT NURSE/MIDWIFE/HEALTH VISITORS..... 66

TUBERCULOSIS NURSES..... 3

OTHERS—FULL-TIME..... 4

PART-TIME..... 7

Matron, Residential Nursery, Irvine—

MISS N. G. LEES, Princess Louise Certificate.

Matron, Residential Nursery, Kilwinning—
MISS HELEN GRANT, R.G.N., S.C.M., S.R.C.N.

Matron, St. Leonard's Home, Ayr—
MISS MARION MORRISON, R.G.N., R.F.N.

Assistant Welfare Officer—
STANLEY H. JOHNSTON, A.I.S.W., Certificate in Social Welfare.

Audiometrician—
MISS JEAN B. THOMSON.

Home Helps Organiser—
MRS. MARGARET RAMSAY, M.B.E.

Chiropodists—
J. KERR, M.Ch.S., Chief Chiropodist.
MISS A. M. HENRY, M.Ch.S.
MRS. E. HARVEY, M.Ch.S.
P. DRUGGAN, M.Ch.S.
MISS J. BUCHANAN, M.Ch.S.

Acting Psychiatric Social Workers—
MISS A. S. KELLOCK, A.M.I.A.
MRS. HILDA MCGINIS, M.A., Certificate in Social Studies.

Social Workers—
MRS. MARJORY BORTHWICK (Resigned 15/1/60).
MISS ELIZABETH SODEN.

Occupational Therapist—
MISS SHEILA MACKINTOSH.

Clerical Staff—
Chief Clerk—J. B. HANNAH, A.C.I.S.
Other Clerical Staff19

BURGH OF AYR.

School Medical Officer—
R. L. LEASK, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. (P.H.), D.P.H., D.P.A.

Assistant School Medical Officer—
A. G. SKED, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Nurses—
7 PART-TIME NURSES.

Clerical Staff—
1 PART-TIME CLERK.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK.

School Medical Officer—
B. R. NISBET, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer—
DAVID H. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

School Nurses—
5 PART-TIME NURSES.

Clerical Staff—
1 PART-TIME CLERK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	<i>Page</i>
STAFF	Frontispiece
A.—VITAL STATISTICS	8
B.—LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS—	
(1) Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age—	
(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers	12
(b) Care of Unmarried Mothers	13
(c) Prevention of Break-up of Families	13
(d) Child Welfare	13
(e) Care of Premature Infants	14
(f) Supply of Dried Milks, etc.	14
(g) Dental Care	14
(h) Other Provisions	15
(2) Use of Clinic Premises by General Practitioners and Hospital Board Personnel	15
(3) Domiciliary Midwifery	16
(4) Health Visiting	20
(5) Home Nursing	20
(6) Domestic Helps Scheme	21
(7) Vaccination and Immunisation	23
(8) Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care—	
(a) Tuberculosis	25
(b) B.C.G. Vaccination	28
(c) Ayrshire Community X-ray Survey	29
(d) Epileptics and Spastics	34
(e) Convalescent Home Provision	36
(f) Chiropody Service	36
(9) Control of Infectious Diseases	37
(10) Mental Health	42
C.—PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION	43
D.—FOOD SUPPLY—Milk	45
E.—WELFARE SERVICES	50
F.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—	
(1) Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act	54
(2) Health Education	55
(3) Blood Transfusion	55
(4) Accidents in the Home	55
G.—GENERAL SANITATION	57
H.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN	75

TABLES.

I.—Causes of Death (Landward and Small Burghs) ...	<i>Page</i> 58
II.—Births and Deaths 	60
III.—Density of Population, Birth Rates, Infantile and Other Death Rates 	61
IV.—Infantile Mortality 	62
V.—Infectious Diseases—Distribution of Cases	63
VI.—Infectious Diseases—Monthly Notifications... ...	64
VII.—Infectious Diseases—Statistical Return 	65
VIII.—Tuberculosis—Statistical Return 	66
IX.—Out-Patient Clinics 	73

County Medical Officer's Report

1959.

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population and Area.—The Registrar General has estimated the population of the Landward Area and Small Burghs to middle of 1959 as 253,481. This figure is 4,128 more than his estimate for 1958.

Births.—The live births registered after correction for transfers were 4,690, equivalent to a birth rate of 18·5 per thousand of population, as compared with 19·2 for the preceding year. The figure for Scotland was 19·1. The rates for previous years are :—

1931-35—Average Birth-Rate ...	...	...	...	18·6
1936-40 " "	...	...	...	18·2
1941-45 " "	...	...	...	18·1
1946-50 " "	...	...	...	19·7
1951-55 " "	...	...	...	17·9
1956—Birth-rate	...	...	...	18·3
1957 "	...	...	...	18·8
1958 "	...	...	...	19·2
1959 "	...	...	...	18·5

The number of still-births registered after correction for transfers during the year was 117, giving a rate of 24 per thousand total births. The rate for Scotland was 22. The number of still-births registered for a number of years past, with the corresponding rates per thousand total births, are as follows :—

			<i>Still-Births.</i>	<i>Rate per Thousand Total Births.</i>
1941-45—Average	...	153		41
1946-50 "	...	130		27
1951-55 "	...	104		24
1956 ... ...	...	108		24
1957 ... ...	...	119		25
1958 ... ...	...	107		22
1959 ... ...	...	117		24

The details applicable to individual Burghs are given in Tables II. and III.

Deaths.—The deaths registered after correction for transfers were 2,872, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 11·3, the same rate as in 1958. The Scottish figure was 12·1. The following are the figures for preceding years:—

1931-35—Average Death-Rate	...	...	...	12·5
1936-40	„	„	...	12·8
1941-45	„	„	...	12·1
1946-50	„	„	...	11·3
1951-55	„	„	...	13·6
1956—Death-rate	...	...	...	11·3
1957	„	...	...	11·2
1958	„	...	...	11·3
1959	„	...	...	11·3

Tables I., II. and III. show the mortality in the County Area and Burghs during the year.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of infants under one year who died during the year was 125, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 27, as compared with 28 during the preceding year. The following are the figures for previous years:—

1931-35—Average Infantile Mortality-Rate	...	73
1936-40	„	71
1941-45	„	63
1946-50	„	39
1951-55	„	32
1956—Infantile Mortality-rate...	...	31
1957	„	30
1958	„	28
1959	„	27

Of the total infantile deaths 81 (64 per cent.) occurred within the first four weeks of life.

The main causes of death were congenital malformations 27 (22 per cent.), pneumonia 16 (13 per cent.), injury at birth, etc., 38 (30 per cent.), and other diseases peculiar to early infancy 18 (14 per cent.).

Deaths from Infectious Diseases.—The deaths which occurred from infectious diseases were cerebro-spinal fever 1, measles 2, and other infective diseases 3.

Deaths from Tuberculous Diseases.—The deaths from respiratory and other forms of tuberculosis were 16 and 3 respectively, giving death-rates of 0·06 and 0·01. The corresponding figures for the previous year were deaths 11 and 1 and death-rates 0·044 and 0·004. The following are the average death-rates per 1,000 population :—

		<i>Respiratory Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Other forms of Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1916-20—Average	...	0·79	0·44	1·23
1921-25	„	0·52	0·28	0·80
1926-30	„	0·45	0·24	0·69
1931-35	„	0·38	0·19	0·57
1936-40	„	0·36	0·13	0·49
1941-45	„	0·37	0·17	0·54
1946-50	„	0·33	0·09	0·42
1951-55	„	0·15	0·04	0·19
1956—Death-rate	...	0·06	0·01	0·07
1957	„	0·06	0·01	0·07
1958	„	0·04	0·004	0·05
1959	„	0·06	0·01	0·07

Deaths from Pneumonia.—There were 80 deaths from pneumonia, including 7 of the newborn, equivalent to a death rate of 0·32. During the previous year the deaths were 76, equal to a death rate of 0·30. The following are the average death rates from pneumonia since 1931:—

1931-35 (Average)	...	0·67	1956	...	...	...	...	0·16
1936-40 (Average)	...	0·63	1957	...	...	...	...	0·25
1941-45 (Average)	...	0·46	1958	...	...	...	...	0·30
1946-50 (Average)	...	0·34	1959	...	...	...	...	0·32
1951-55 (Average)	...	0·27						

Deaths from Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.—There were 112 deaths recorded from this group of diseases, which includes all the diseases of the organs of respiration except pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis. These figures are equivalent to a death rate of 0·44, as compared with 0·42 in the previous year.

Deaths from Influenza.—The deaths due to influenza numbered 31, giving a death-rate of 0·12. During 1958 the deaths were 4 and the death rate 0·02. The following are the average death rates from influenza since 1931 :—

1931-35 (Average)	...	0·48	1956	...	...	...	...	0·05
1936-40 (Average)	...	0·28	1957	...	...	...	...	0·13
1941-45 (Average)	...	0·08	1958	...	...	...	...	0·02
1946-50 (Average)	...	0·08	1959	...	...	...	...	0·12
1951-55 (Average)	...	0·08						

Deaths from Cancer.—The deaths from cancer were 477, an increase of 22 on last year's figure, equivalent to a death-rate of 1.88, as compared with 1.82 in the previous year.

The following are the average death rates from cancer for a number of years:—

1931-35	... ..	1.28	1956	... ..	1.85
1936-40	... ..	1.48	1957	... ..	1.79
1941-45	... ..	1.58	1958	... ..	1.82
1946-50	... ..	1.63	1959	... ..	1.88
1951-55	... ..	1.72			

Cancer of the Lung.—This group includes primary malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung. There were 105 deaths from this cause (86 males and 19 females) as compared with 74 deaths (62 males and 12 females) last year.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths from Cancer of Lung.</i>		<i>No. of Deaths from Cancer other than Lung Cancer.</i>	
	1959		1959	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
1—	—	—	1	2
5—	—	—	1	1
10—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	2	2
25—	—	2	2	3
35—	4	—	6	9
45—	18	2	16	17
55—	29	6	25	47
65—	29	6	61	70
75—	6	2	50	40
85—	—	1	9	8
TOTALS...	86	19	173	199

Deaths from Diseases of the Nervous System.—This group of diseases, which includes such causes as cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy, etc., accounted for 518 of the deaths occurring in the area, being a death rate of 2.04, as against 1.98 in the preceding year.

Deaths from Diseases of the Digestive System.—The deaths were 101, equivalent to a death-rate of 0·39, as compared with 0·32 in the preceding year.

Deaths from Diseases of the Circulatory System.—The number of deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart and other organs of circulation was 1,165, giving a death rate of 4·60, as compared with 4·68 in the previous year.

Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.—There were no maternal deaths during 1959. The rate for Scotland as a whole during that year was 0·4 per 1,000 births (live and still). The average maternal mortality rates for the County during the period 1931 to 1959 were as follows :—

1931-35 (Average) ...	6·2	1956	1·5
1936-40 (Average) ...	4·7	1957	0·8
1941-45 (Average) ...	2·4	1958	0·2
1946-50 (Average) ...	1·4	1959	0·0
1951-55 (Average) ...	0·3		

B.—LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS.

(1) Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) **Expectant and Nursing Mothers.**—The County Council provides a nurse and the premises for nine ante-natal and post-natal clinics in various centres in the County—the Doctor being provided by the Regional Hospital Board. All patients attending these clinics are booked for hospital, but a general practitioner may refer cases if he so desires. In addition, clinics are held at the Maternity Hospital, Irvine, by the Consultant Obstetrician.

The following are the figures relating to Ante-Natal Clinics in the form required by the Department of Health :—

	<i>Ante-Natal.</i>	<i>Post-Natal.</i>
(1) Number of Clinics at end of the year provided by the Local Health Authority	—	9
(2) Number of Clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies ...	Nil	Nil
(3) Number of women who attended the Clinics during the year ...	2114	169
(4) Total number of attendances made by women during the year ...	8238	169

(b) **Care of Unmarried Mothers.**—The provision of guidance and help to unmarried mothers was continued throughout the year.

Assistance was extended to 85 girls by the Welfare Visitor who paid, in all, 320 visits to their homes.

The nature of the help given can be seen from the following figures :—

	<i>No. of Instances.</i>
(1) Advice in obtaining decree of affiliation and aliment against the father of the child ...	52
(2) Advice regarding legal adoption	41
(3) Help in finding suitable accommodation for the child where it was necessary for the mother to work	16
(4) Advice regarding entitlement and help in obtaining allowances from the Ministry of National Insurance, National Assistance Board, etc.	27
(5) Help in finding suitable employment... ..	5
(6) General advice	213

(c) **Prevention of Break-up of Families.**—The families, where break-up of the home is threatened by lack of parental care, are visited constantly by the District Nurse, when help, advice and instruction are given.

Where break-up of home is threatened by ill-health or by the admission of the mother to hospital, Home Helps are supplied at very low cost or even free.

To prevent the break-up of families where the mother is either temporarily or permanently the bread-winner, children under five are accommodated in the Nurseries at low financial cost. The mother is encouraged to take the children home at the week-ends or whenever she is free and so continue family life in the home as much as possible.

(d) **Child Welfare.**—The Local Authority provides 44 Child Welfare Clinics at various Centres in the County. The majority of these are held weekly by the District Nurses, with the attendance of an Assistant Medical Officer every fortnight. A list of these Clinic premises is given in Table IX.

The following are the statistics relating to Child Welfare Clinics in the form prescribed by the Department of Health :—

(1) Number of Clinics provided at the end of the year by the Local Health Authority ... 44

(2) Number of Clinics at end of the year provided by voluntary bodies —

(3) Number of children attending the Clinics during the year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were—

Under 1 year of age	6,816
Over 1 year of age	6,724

(4) Total number of attendances made during the year by children who at the time of attendance were—

Under 1 year of age	47,623
Over 1 year of age	27,220

(e) **Care of Premature Infants.**—There is no special provision made for the domiciliary care of premature infants, but liaison with the hospital is extremely close and all premature infants can be admitted without delay.

(f) **Distribution of Welfare Foods.**—To serve the County Area welfare foods are distributed from Centres in 54 towns and villages. Beneficiaries living some distance from a distribution centre can, however, by writing to the County Medical Department, have supplies sent to them by post.

During the years 1957 to 1959 the uptake of welfare foods throughout the County was :—

		1957.	1958.	1959.
National Dried Milk	84,459	60,850	52,628	
Cod Liver Oil	25,537	17,433	19,920	
Vitamin "A" and "D" Tablets	7,675	7,440	7,729	
Orange Juice	144,081	97,148	99,005	

(g) **Dental Care.**—The year brought a further reduction in the Dental Staff with the result that some areas of the County did not receive sufficient attention.

A proper diet, care of the teeth and instruction in oral hygiene are most important for the expectant mother since during pregnancy infection of the gums is more liable to take place. It is during this time, too, that the foundation is laid for the teeth which develop later in the child's life.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS—

Number of Patients Examined	...	...	...	822
Number of Patients requiring Treatment	...	...	...	510
Number of Patients accepting Treatment	...	...	...	90
Number of Patients Treated	...	...	...	62
Number of Attendances	...	...	...	248
Number of Extractions...	...	...	...	75
Number of Fillings	...	...	...	84
Number of Scalings	...	...	...	10
Number of Dentures	...	...	...	46
Number of Other Operations	...	...	...	186

PRE-SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN—

Number of Children Examined	...	...	...	31
Number of Children requiring Treatment	...	...	...	25
Number of Children accepting Treatment	...	...	...	15
Number of Children Treated	...	...	...	13
Number of Fillings (Temporary Teeth)	...	...	...	—
Number of Extractions (Temporary Teeth)	...	...	...	11
Number of Other Operations	...	...	...	10

(h) **Other Provisions.**—There are two Residential Nurseries in the County—the Moor Nursery, Irvine, and Fergushill Nursery, Kilwinning. Each has thirty places for children under five years of age. The Nurseries are primarily provided for the children of unmarried mothers who find it difficult to work and look after their children whom they wish to keep. Many of these children are cared for by their mothers at week-ends, thus maintaining the link with home. Other children are admitted because of the mother's illness or where it is necessary to immunise the infant against tuberculosis.

A charge of 5/- per week is made for the maintenance of a child and the mother is expected to provide clothing.

(2) Use of Clinic Premises by General Practitioners and Hospital Board Personnel.

The policy of the County Council is to allow Clinic premises where ever possible to be used by Regional Hospital Board Medical Staff and by General Practitioners.

Clinics are used in this way at Annbank, Ayr, Boith, Cumnock, Dalry, Drongan, Girvan, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning, Largs, Maybole, Patna, Saltcoats and Troon.

(3) Midwifery.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service undertook the care of 1,127 patients during 1959, as well as giving a great deal of service during the puerperium of patients dismissed early from hospital. All Nurses are trained in administering gas and air, and are equipped with Minnitt apparatus. Up to date, Nurses have not been given training in the administration of Trilene, as it is not proposed in the meantime to replace the comparatively new Minnitt apparatus with Trilene Inhalers.

The following are the statistics regarding Midwifery, including those prescribed by the Department of Health :—

- (1) (a) Total number of Births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence—

Live Births	...	...	...	4,786
Still-Births	...	...	...	139
				<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	4,925

- (2) Total number of Births occurring in Institutions (including private maternity homes) ... 3,798

- (3) Total number of Births occurring at home—

Live	...	...	...	...	1,109
Still	...	...	...	...	18
					<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,127

The following table compares the numbers of Births in Hospital and at Home over the past eight years :—

		<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Home.</i>
1952-56 (Average)	...	2,980	1,269 (30 per cent.)
1957	...	3,393	1,261 (27 per cent.)
1958	...	3,703	1,256 (25 per cent.)
1959	...	3,798	1,127 (23 per cent.)

(4) Number of Births in (3) classified to show nature of attendance at birth—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.				Other Domiciliary Cases.			
	Doctor Engaged and Present at Confinement.	Doctor Engaged and not Present at Confinement.	Midwife Alone (no Doctor Engaged).		Doctor and Midwife Engaged	Midwife alone (no Doctor Engaged)	Without Doctor or Midwife	All Other Cases.
(a) Midwives Employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	353	724	49		—	—	—	—
(b) Midwives Employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives Employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
(d) Private Practising Midwives ...	—	—	—		1	—	—	1
(e) Other Cases	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
TOTALS	353	724	49		1	—	—	1,127

(5) Medical Aid—

(a) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a Midwife and a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority under Section 14 (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951	None	
(b) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a Midwife where the Medical Practitioner had agreed to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service (<i>i.e.</i> , cases for which no fee was payable by the Local Health Authority).....	353	353

(6) Administration of Analgesics—

(a) No. of domiciliary Midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland—		
(1) No. in (a) employed on local Health Authority work)...	68	
(2) No. in (a) not employed on local Health Authority work	—	68
(b) No. of domiciliary Midwives who received their training during the year... ..	Nil	
(c) No. of sets of apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31/12/59—		
(1) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary Midwives employed on Local Authority work (including those in use by Hospital Midwives undertaking domiciliary cases...	45	

(2) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary Midwives not employed on Local Health Authority work					—	45
(d) No. of sets on order at 31/12/59 (three in stock)					—	Nil
(e) No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by Midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by Hospital Midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)—						
(1) When Doctor was not present at delivery					301	
(2) When Doctor was present at delivery					95	396
(f) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by Midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by Hospital Midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)—						
(1) When Doctor was not present at delivery					406	
(2) When Doctor was present at delivery					146	552
(7) No. of Cars in use by Midwives at 31/12/59 (including one privately-owned by District Nurse)					—	50

Supply of Maternity Outfits.—1,120 maternity outfits were supplied during the year to mothers for domiciliary confinement.

Additional Information—

Institutional Births—

Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine	...	...	...	2,650
Kilwinning Maternity Home	...	...	...	986
Davidson Hospital, Girvan	...	...	...	101
Greystones Nursing Home, Prestwick	...	...	...	61

(4) Health Visiting.

An effort was made by the District Nurses to carry out routine health visiting of all children under five. In areas of nursing shortage, however, urgent medical cases have had to have prior attention with a consequent restriction of time devoted to health visiting.

The visiting of tuberculous patients in their own homes has been undertaken by a special staff of four Health Visitors. They are centred in Hospital under the direct supervision of the Chest Physician. This ensures integration of treatment and preventive services.

The following are the number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year :—

	<i>Number Visited.</i>	<i>Total Visits.</i>
*Expectant Mothers	—	—
Infants	6,999	36,789
Children (1-5 years)	17,617	46,135
Tuberculosis Patients... ..	1,692	2,909
Other Cases	789	3,514

*All visits in this category were paid by Health Visitors/Midwives who attended the confinement. The total number of visits was 36,869.

(5) Home Nursing.

In areas where there is an acute shortage of District Nurses only the most urgent nursing care can be given. The type of work undertaken by Nurses includes domiciliary midwifery, care of mothers and babies during the puerperium of patients dismissed early from hospital, general care of old people, administration of insulin and antibiotics, attendance at Child Welfare Clinics, School Clinics and School Inspections and Health Visiting. In spite of the provision of attractive well-furnished houses, domestic help and help with gardens, District Nurses are in very short supply. This shortage coupled with time off on account of illness, holidays, etc., is straining the service to the utmost limits.

(1) Number of cases attended by District Nurses
in their capacity as Home Nurses 6,691

(2) Number of visits paid by Nurses to those cases... 136,241

The number of elderly patients (those aged 65 years or over) included in the former figure was 2,287. The total number of visits paid to these elderly patients was 77,234.

Nurses' Homes and Clinics.—The following have been approved and progress is indicated :—

Ardrossan ... Clinie ... Tenders accepted.

Prestwick ... Clinie ... In course of construction.

(6) Domestic Help Scheme.

Under the Council's Home Help Scheme which has been operating throughout the County since October, 1949, domestic assistance is given in circumstances of household difficulty owing to illness, old age or confinement. The numbers of households which have benefited from the Scheme during the past years have been as follows :—

1949.....	85	1955.....	806
1950.....	388	1956.....	878
1951.....	524	1957.....	899
1952.....	695	1958.....	946
1953.....	697	1959.....	905
1954.....	728		

At 31st December, 1959, the number of Home Helps employed was 274, and the number of families served 437. A table showing the areas in which these families resided and the duration of help given is appended. The number of hours' attendance is carefully adjusted to actual need and varies from six hours to forty-four hours weekly. The average is twenty-two hours weekly.

Of the 905 cases dealt with in 1959, 699 were on account of chronic sickness (including aged and infirm cases) and 93 on account of confinement.

It will be observed from the table provided that at the end of the year the duration of help to 301 households (69 per cent.) exceeded one year and to 60 households (14 per cent.) exceeded five years.

The evening and all-night service, introduced in December, 1955, continues in operation. During 1959, 12 cases received evening help, 6 night attendance, and 3 both evening and night attendance. The corresponding figures for 1958 had been 12, 3 and 3 respectively.

AYR COUNTY COUNCIL—HOME HELP SERVICE.
NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING 1959 AND DURATION OF CASES SERVED AT END OF YEAR.

District.	No. of Cases at 31/12/58.	No. of Cases Supplied with Helps during Year.	No. of Cases Completed during Year.	No. of Cases at 31/12/59.	Duration of Cases Served at end of Year.							
					Over 5 Years.	Between 3 and 5 Years.	Between 2 and 3 Years.	Between 1 and 2 Years.	Between 6 Months and 1 Year.	Between 3 and 6 Months.	Less than 3 Months.	
Anbank.....	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Androsan.....	29	33	40	22	3	2	2	5	4	2	—	2
Auchinleck.....	11	8	9	10	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
Ayr Landward.....	4	7	5	6	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Beth.....	23	12	14	21	7	6	2	3	3	—	—	—
Catrine.....	13	11	10	14	1	4	2	4	—	2	—	—
Cumnock.....	12	9	11	10	2	1	3	3	1	—	—	1
Dalmellington.....	2	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dalry.....	22	8	11	19	6	6	1	3	1	—	—	3
Darvel.....	7	3	3	7	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Dreghorn/Springside.....	4	5	4	5	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Drybridge.....	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dundonald.....	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunlop.....	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fenwick.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galston.....	11	10	9	12	2	3	1	2	2	—	—	2
Girvan.....	12	7	10	9	2	1	2	2	2	—	—	—
Hurlford.....	8	12	11	9	2	1	1	3	1	1	—	—
Irvine.....	35	25	23	37	3	7	5	15	4	1	—	2
Kilbirnie/Glengarnock.....	22	12	16	18	3	2	2	7	1	1	—	2
Kilmaurs/Crosshouse.....	4	4	2	6	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
Kilwinning.....	10	14	13	11	3	—	1	3	1	1	—	2
Largs.....	18	35	28	25	2	3	3	7	6	2	—	1
Maybole.....	13	17	13	17	2	3	3	1	1	2	—	2
Mauchline.....	2	2	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muirkirk.....	16	17	13	20	2	3	1	6	7	1	—	—
New Cumnock.....	14	7	14	14	2	3	2	3	3	1	—	1
Newmilns.....	9	5	6	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Patna.....	2	2	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2
Prestwick.....	20	44	41	29	2	1	0	8	3	3	—	1
Salcoats.....	40	69	68	41	—	7	3	14	4	4	—	9
Stevenston.....	12	13	14	11	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	3
Stewarton.....	5	8	7	6	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1
Tarbolton.....	1	1	2	—	3	0	5	—	—	—	—	—
Troon.....	34	38	46	20	—	1	2	6	3	2	—	1
West Kilbride.....	11	13	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS.....	445	460	468	437	90	75	61	105	61	28	47	47

(7) Vaccination and Immunisation.

(a) **Vaccination.**—With the cessation of compulsory vaccination, the practice of infant vaccination has become much neglected, and though smallpox does not often appear in this country nevertheless when it does there is invariably a high proportion of deaths among those affected, mainly in those who have not been protected.

To bring to notice the importance of primary vaccination in infancy a letter is circulated to the parents of all unvaccinated children who have attained the age of three months. This measure is supplemented by the display of posters at the Child Welfare Clinics and the advice of the District Nurses, Health Visitors and Clinic Doctors.

Details of vaccinations notified during the year are as follows :—

	<i>Primary Vaccinations.</i>	<i>Re- Vaccinations.</i>
(1) Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th to 10th Day... ..	2,829	195
(2) Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction (5th to 7th Day)	1	90
(3) Reaction greatest at 2nd to 3rd Day	—	159
(4) No Local Reaction	129	66
	2,959	510

Of the 2,959 persons who received primary vaccination, 1,710 (58%) were children born in 1959 and 942 (32%) were children born in 1958.

Of the total number of primary vaccinations 1,069 (36%) were carried out by the Local Authority's Medical Staff.

(b) **Diphtheria Immunisation.**—Every effort is made to maintain and improve the level of immunisation among pre-school and school children.

A circular letter is issued to the parents of all babies who have reached the age of six months explaining the benefits and protection which immunisation will confer, together with a stamped addressed card inviting their agreement to this procedure. The vital importance of protective inoculation is further stressed by poster display and medical and nursing advice.

In the case of those children who have not been inoculated by the time they have reached one year, a further letter is sent to the parents advising them to have their children protected. Again a stamped addressed card is enclosed for their consent.

School children during their first year may receive either two injections of diphtheria vaccine if they have not been protected in infancy or a single booster injection if they have. Consent forms are issued to the schools, for distribution to parents, for this purpose.

Of the total number of inoculations, 4,529 were performed by the Local Authority's Medical Staff.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

	<i>New Inoculations.</i>	<i>Maintenance Inoculations.</i>
Pre-School Children	3,322	46
School Children	348	2,879
TOTALS	3,670	2,925

(c) **Whooping Cough Immunisation.**—The number of children who were immunised against whooping cough during 1959 was 3,767. This compares with 2,970 in the previous year.

(d) **Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**—The following table shows the numbers in the various categories who were immunised against poliomyelitis during the year :—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>No. of Persons Vaccinated with Two Injections.</i>	<i>No. of Persons who had Received One Injection Only.</i>	<i>No. of Persons Awaiting Vaccination</i>
Children Born in Years 1943-59	10,616	563	159
Young Persons : 1933-42.....	15,487	312	18
Expectant Mothers.....	1,105	36	19
General Practitioners & Families	38	—	—

In addition, 48,179 persons received a third injection, raising the total number of persons fully immunised since the beginning of the scheme to 51,086.

(8) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

(a) **Tuberculosis.**—There were notified 112 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 16 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Excluding cases temporarily resident in the area and cases not confirmed, the new cases belonging to the area who came under notice during the year were 107 of pulmonary tuberculosis and 16 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Of the 107 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis 56 were males and 51 were females. 77 per cent. (82) of these cases received institutional treatment during the year.

The notifications for the years 1951-59 inclusive were 194, 159, 180, 168, 166, 168, 179, 147 and 107.

Including cases notified in previous years, 124 patients were admitted to Hospitals and Homes during 1959 as follows :—

Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine	...	...	...	86
Heathfield Hospital, Ayr	...	...	...	33
Robroyston Hospital, Glasgow	...	...	...	3
Hairmyres Hospital, East Kilbride	...	...	...	1
Mearns Kirk Hospital, Newton-Mearns	...	...	...	1

There were 16 deaths, of which 8 occurred in Institutions.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The 16 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are classified as follows, according to the localisation of the disease:—

	No. of Cases.
Abdominal	1
Superficial Glands (Cervical)	4
Bones and Joints	3
Genito-Urinary Organs	4
Meningeal	2
Other Organs	2
	<hr/>
	16
	<hr/>

Fourteen patients were admitted to Hospitals and Homes during 1959 as follows:—

Ayrshire Central Hospital	6
Mearns Kirk Hospital, Newton-Mearns	3
Robroyston Hospital, Glasgow	3
Heathfield Hospital, Ayr	1
Stonehouse Hospital	1
	<hr/>
	14
	<hr/>

There were three deaths.

Preventive Care and After-Care.—There are three Tuberculosis Nurses, a vacancy exists for the fourth, a part-time Welfare Officer and a Clerkess engaged in the Council's Preventive Care and After-Care Service. Although on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health, all these are centred at the Area Chest Clinics and work under the direct supervision of the Area Supervising Tuberculous Physician, with whom a close liaison is maintained.

Hospital Service.—Dr. Boyd, Area Supervising Tuberculosis Physician, reports as follows:—

“**Public Health.**—It has not been possible to have a full staff of County Health Visitors during 1959, but every effort is being made to cope with the work. In last year's report reference was made to the increasing demand on the Health Visitor's time to combat the chemotherapy defaulter. This work is no less; at present 300 patients are receiving chemotherapy at home. The relatively few new patients with primary resistant organisms suggests that our policy of persuading, hounding and cajoling the out-patient on therapy is meeting with success.

"Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—It is pleasing to record a further appreciable fall in the incidence of cases for 1959. This trend seems to be due in large measure to the intensive chemotherapy policy which is now pursued ; many cases requiring and receiving the special drugs continuously for long spells. By this means it is possible to reduce the amount of infection in a community and so the number of new cases appearing should become fewer. This satisfactory trend should continue, provided we search diligently for the infectious case, and provided we can persuade the afflicted to take adequate treatment. Tuberculosis is still taking a heavier toll of males and more particularly in the older (50+) age group."

Domiciliary Treatment.—Cases suitable for treatment at home or awaiting admission to hospital were visited by the Tuberculosis Nurses, who paid 2,909 visits to 1,692 cases.

These Nurses also give advice to patients regarding National Insurance and National Assistance entitlements, and grants from voluntary organisations.

Supply of Milk.—The number of free milk vouchers issued was 416, covering some 9,360 gallons of milk at an approximate cost of £2,612.

Bed and Bedding.—Articles of bedding were issued on loan to eight patients.

	<i>On Loan at 31/12/58.</i>	<i>Issued 1959.</i>	<i>With- drawn 1959.</i>	<i>Written off.</i>	<i>Remaining on Loan at 31/12/59.</i>
Bedsteads.....	46	1	1	1	45
Mattresses.....	52	3	—	11	44
Blankets.....	18	18	—	15	21
Sheets.....	18	16	—	15	19
Pillows.....	13	5	—	9	9
Pillow Cases.....	16	10	—	14	12

Housing.—Many Housing Authorities within the County made an effort to re-house patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of a communicable type. This preventive measure greatly minimises the spread of infection to other members of the family.

(b) **B.C.G. Inoculation Scheme.**—The B.C.G. Inoculation Scheme for children approaching school-leaving age, begun in 1953, has continued throughout the year, with the exception of the holiday period. As in previous years, children of approximately 13 years were selected as the most suitable group for this purpose.

The details of the Scheme were circulated to parents of all the children concerned and consent was obtained in a large majority of cases. This group received a preliminary injection into the skin of the forearm in order to demonstrate whether or not they had acquired a degree of immunity to tuberculosis by natural means. Those showing no reaction two days after the initial injection were given B.C.G. The positive reactors were subsequently X-rayed.

During the year the total number who came within the age group was 3,933. Of these 3,505 (89%) were available for testing by the consent of their parents. Due to absence and other factors, 3,132 were actually Mantoux tested. A positive response was given by 410 (13%). A negative reaction was obtained in 2,722 (87%) instances, and these were subsequently inoculated with B.C.G.

Statistics for the year 1959, in the form required by the Department of Health, are:—

	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>		<i>Negative Re-actors.</i>		<i>Vaccinated during 1959</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
(1) Nurses	1	11	1	3	1	1
(2) Medical Students	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	211	210	198	175	240	207
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above—						
(a) School (13 yrs) ...	1717	1591	1423	1299	1417	1290
(b) New Born Babies	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—

(c) **Ayrshire Community X-Ray Survey.**—Following on the success of the Scottish Mass Radiography Campaign which extended throughout 1957-58 and was concentrated in the large cities, it was considered that Ayrshire should take advantage of the favourable climate of public opinion produced by these surveys and organise its own campaign.

Official sanction having been obtained the services of the Lanarkshire M.M.R. Unit were enlisted and the programme for the year drawn up. Naturally the main centres of population received priority and it was decided that a start should be made in the Irvine Valley area, this to be followed by a survey of the North of the County, including Beith, Dalry and Kilbirnie. It was arranged that this part of the campaign would be concluded towards the end of June. Thereafter Irvine would be tackled and completed by the beginning of July. The holiday break would be followed by a visit to the coastal towns beginning with Kilwinning and proceeding up to Ardrossan. This would take up the month of September and the first week in October. Maybole and Girvan were scheduled for a period in mid-November which would end the campaigning season.

It was realised that a successful response from the public would depend in the main on two factors (1) good publicity and (2) suitable sites for operation in the selected areas.

Publicity.—A definite course of procedure was adopted in all areas with a view to enlisting the aid and interest of as many local organisations and individuals as possible to distribute the propaganda material and to man the X-ray sessions while the Unit was working. To ensure this an official approach was made in all instances to the Town Councils or District Councils when the details of the scheme were presented and their help and advice sought in organising the local arrangements. In every case an enthusiastic response was forthcoming. A public meeting of local organisations followed, the arrangements for which were in the hands of the Town Clerk or District Clerk and at which many members of the Council were present. At these meetings the outline of the scheme and the various items of publicity materials were explained by a member of the County's Medical Staff and a 20-minute film, "The X-Ray Inspector," was shown to illustrate further the aim and objects of the survey.

The publicity material comprised (1) an adequate number of colourful and clearly printed posters giving the times and places at which the Unit would be in operation; (2) a circular letter to householders signed by the Medical Officer of Health in which the need for X-ray was emphasised in the interests of the individual

and of the community ; a copy of the local time-table was printed on the back. This letter was delivered by the efforts of local voluntary helpers ; (3) Films—two films were provided by the Scottish Council for Health Education. One of these, X-Ray Inspector (16 m.m.) was used invariably at the public meetings which preceded the visit of the Unit and proved of great help in rousing the interest of the audience. It was explanatory in nature and supplemented the verbal information given by the Medical Officer. The other was of purely propaganda value and ran for three minutes. It was used in the local cinemas immediately before and at the beginning of each campaign. It featured two popular comedians and no doubt brought the survey to the notice of certain age groups which were not reached by other means ; (4) Descriptive booklets—these were used during the Scottish campaign and were obtained from the Scottish Information Office. They contained information about X-rays, tuberculosis and mass radiography, and were adapted to carry on the inside of the front page a general appeal for volunteers by the County Convener. These booklets were distributed freely among the voluntary organisations' representatives who attended the public meeting and were circulated by them to their members ; (5) The local newspapers gave publicity by printing a short article prior to the opening of the campaign in each district in which the need for X-ray was stressed to further reduce the annual toll of new cases ; the convenience of mass radiography for this purpose was emphasised and an appeal made for a large public response over the age of 15 years. The public were also kept aware of the presence of the Unit in their district by weekly insertions of the appropriate time-table ; (6) Banners were loaned by the Scottish Information Office and were displayed on suitable buildings in each town while the Unit was operating. Painted boards bearing the words X-Ray Centre were put up round the site and an Indicator erected in a prominent position to inform the public of the day-to-day progress towards the target figure ; (7) The local Doctors and Ministers were informed of the dates of the campaign in their areas and were asked to extend the publicity as much as possible. They were supplied with posters for display in Surgeries and Church notice-boards and the Ministers were asked to make reference to the subject in their sermons ; (8) Voluntary workers having given their names to the Local Council Offices and having indicated the times when they were available were allocated certain districts and asked to distribute the circular letters immediately prior to the commencement of their local campaign. Most of these were also available for attendance at the working sessions of the X-ray Unit and rendered essential service by doing clerical work, marshalling the crowds, distributing badges, looking after coats and valuables and providing tea for staff. They were provided with an official voluntary worker's badge ; (9) Circular

metal badges stamped "Ayrshire X-Ray Campaign" and designed for attachment to the lapel were provided and distributed to each member of the public immediately after X-ray. This publicity measure undoubtedly increased local interest by raising talking points between one individual and another; (10) Mobile transhailers were used to whip up interest when the response appeared to be flagging. The various districts in each town were systematically patrolled and the inhabitants invited by the loudspeaker to come forward for X-ray. It was also used to give the times of the subsequent sessions. Voluntary workers gave help in this way, in some cases providing a car for the purpose. Cars were also provided to convey a number of old people from their homes to the centre; (11) Music at the sites. The relaying of Scottish dance music from gramophone records at certain of the X-ray Units was in the nature of an experiment. The purpose was twofold, first to focus public attention on the X-ray Unit and secondly to counteract the inherent fear associated in the minds of many people with X-ray and tuberculosis. An accurate assessment of the effect of this diversion is impossible, but where it was tried the public response was good.

Siting of Units.—Careful consideration was given to the choice of sites and an intensive preliminary survey was made in each area well in advance. Buildings had to satisfy certain criteria, e.g., capacity, prominence, accessibility and amenities. In the main, Town Halls and Church Halls were the most suitable in these respects and the organiser received much encouragement and help from the various bodies owning these premises. In the large majority of instances they were made available free of charge, and, in addition, members of these bodies gave assistance in various ways while the sessions were in progress. In one case a Church Hall was provided two days after the completion of a new floor and the work was accelerated to have it ready for the date when the X-ray campaign was due to begin.

Each hall was required to provide seating accommodation for at least fifty people and to allow sufficient space for the public to pass easily and smoothly past the various tables where the documentation was carried out. This accommodation had to be on the ground floor and access from the hall into and out of the X-ray van, which was stationed close to the main door, made as free as possible. These arrangements were facilitated by the prevalence of good weather on most working days and by the fact that at most times during the day there was a steady stream rather than an uncontrollable rush of people to the X-ray Centre. Some evenings, however, did provide difficulties by the large numbers in attendance, but much patience was shown and all passed through the Unit without undue delay. On one occasion

matters were unfortunately brought to a standstill by a mechanical breakdown which lost a day and a half, but the public were kept informed of the situation by mobile transhailers and the situation was to some extent retrieved by the addition of a full day working a continuous service. The response to this effort by the technical staff produced an attendance of over 1,200 that day.

Data.—In the course of the year's campaign 41,172 persons were examined. This led to the discovery of 27 new cases of active tuberculosis, 43 new cases requiring observation as tuberculosis suspects and 162 new cases suffering from other chest conditions such as pneumoconiosis, bronchitis, lung cancer and heart conditions.

The incidence of tuberculosis which required immediate treatment was 0.65 per 1,000.

Experience acquired from the successive surveys during the year showed that evening sessions were the most profitable and mornings the least. Occasional variations of this trend happened, usually in mining areas, when the morning session was suitable to certain shift workers. The afternoon sessions varied considerably, sometimes being very busy and sometimes slack. The average attendance per session of 2½ hours was 370.

In some areas special arrangements were made to accommodate local factories so that their employees could be X-rayed *en bloc*. This usually necessitated their being examined outwith the advertised time-table and their documentation being prepared beforehand at the factory. The employers completed the procedure by transporting their workers in batches to and from the Centre where distance was involved.

The services of the Automobile Association were sought in providing direction signs in the operating areas, and a ready response was given. The signs gave useful information in the larger towns and were changed at the right time to suit the movements of the Unit.

Apart from the local arrangements which were in their hands, Councillors, Town Clerks and District Clerks maintained a keen interest in the progress of the campaign in their areas and were very helpful in resolving unforeseen difficulties as they arose.

At no time was there a shortage of voluntary helpers to carry out the basic work on which the success of the campaign depended. Virtually all the voluntary organisations were represented and many individuals gave freely of their time and energy to ensure a most satisfactory response from the public. It would be impossible to enumerate all those who helped in various ways, but the opportunity is taken of thanking them for their services.

Finally, a word of thanks is due to the Organising Secretary and the Staff of the Lanarkshire M.M.R. Unit for the long and arduous hours of duty carried out in Ayrshire during the year.

Separate Survey.—A separate visit was paid to the West of Scotland Agricultural College, Auchincruive, by the Lanarkshire M.M.R. in November. A total of 61 students and staff were X-rayed.

Mass Radiography Campaign, 1959.

STATISTICS.

Area.	Number of Persons X-Rayed	Findings.		
		Active Tuber- culosis.	Observa- tion Tuber- culosis.	Others (i.e., Lung Tumours, Heart Conditions, Bronchitis, etc.).
Darvel.....	1,897	—	2	7
Newmilns.....	1,859	3	1	5
Galston.....	2,301	1	1	17
Beith.....	2,210	2	4	6
Dalry.....	2,561	1	3	7
Kilbirnie.....	3,365	2	—	11
Irvine.....	6,064	6	5	30
Kilwinning....	3,185	2	6	24
Stevenston....	3,767	1	7	13
Saltcoats.....	4,820	4	5	17
Ardrossan.....	3,459	1	6	12
Landward Area	363	—	—	1
Maybole.....	2,164	1	1	4
Girvan.....	3,157	3	2	8
TOTALS.....	41,172	27	43	162

No. of Persons over 15 years of age in Area Surveyed	77,034
No. of Persons X-Rayed	41,172
Percentage X-Rayed	53.5
No. Recalled for Large Film	897

Findings—

Active Tuberculosis	27
Observation Tuberculosis	43
Other Conditions (Lung Tumours, Heart Conditions, Bronchitis, etc.)	162

(d) Epileptics and Spastics.

Epileptics.—There are 43 children who suffer from epilepsy of the petit mal type. Of these 37 are of average intelligence and attend ordinary schools and 6 are mentally handicapped and are attending special schools.

Thirty children have major epilepsy. Eighteen of these (whose intelligence is unimpaired) attend ordinary schools ; 3 are mentally handicapped and attend special schools within the County ; 7 are in Certified Institutions and are mentally retarded to a severe degree ; the remaining 2 are ineducable and are at home.

There are 2 known cases of epilepsy among pre-school children. These have not yet been fully assessed for educational purposes. Known adult epileptics number 72. Forty-five of these are on the Register of Disabled Persons. This includes 4 who are maintained in the Colony at Bridge-of-Weir. The remaining 27 are at home and are receiving treatment from their own doctors. In 15 of these the mental condition is described as being below par or poor.

This Authority has adopted Schemes under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which will provide for the welfare of spastics and epileptics among other groups of handicapped persons. Until these Schemes are made effective such cases are dealt with as they arise. This includes advice, direction to appropriate agencies, arrangements for training and admissions to treatment centres. There are four epileptic cases in the Colony at Bridge-of-Weir, and from time to time suitable cases are admitted to Anton House, Broughty Ferry, a training centre for handicapped girls. Close contact is maintained with the District Rehabilitation Officers of the Ministry of Labour to ensure that epileptics and spastics and other handicapped persons are employed in suitable capacities.

Spastics.—A fairly comprehensive list of spastic cases affecting children of school age and under has been compiled from several sources—(a) the School Medical Records, (b) Orthopaedic case lists, (c) District Nurses, and (d) Register of Handicapped Children.

There are approximately 117 children in the County area who suffer in varying degree from cerebral palsy. These can be divided into different categories as follows :—

Forty spastic children whose intelligence is sufficiently unimpaired (though their physical handicaps vary widely) attend ordinary schools.

Of those who are mentally or physically handicapped to such a degree as to require education in Special Schools, 22 are accommodated within the County (including 4 resident pupils at St. Leonard's Home, 10 are resident in Special Schools outwith the County, 1 receives tuition at home on account of severe physical disability, 3 are under observation at home until a final assessment can be made, and 4 are awaiting admission to Special Schools. There are 7 known spastics among the pre-school children.

There are 30 ineducable spastic children, 7 of whom are in Certified Institutions, 17 at home and 6 in Occupational Centres. Some of these are on the waiting-lists for admission to suitable institutions.

Information regarding the incidence of adult spastics is far from complete. Cases reported by the District Nurses and from other sources indicate that there are at least 98 cases. Of these 33 are classed as severely handicapped either mentally or physically or both and are incapable of working, 26 are affected to a moderate degree but cannot work or cannot find suitable employment. The remaining 39 mild cases are working.

A close liaison exists between the Medical Department and the local Orthopaedic Specialists. Practically all spastic children are under their supervision and, where necessary, are referred to them by the School Medical Officers for further physical assessment and treatment. Speech therapy can be undertaken at the request of the specialist for any of these cases which are considered suitable by the Organiser of the Child Guidance Service. Information regarding Intelligence Assessments is made available if desired.

Physiotherapy is arranged by the Orthopaedic Specialists and regular sessions are held at Ayr, Cumnock, Kilwinning and Largs, these being in all instances Local Authority Clinics loaned to the Regional Hospital Board for this and other purposes.

A part-time Physiotherapist was appointed by the Local Authority on 5th February, 1957. Her work concerns physically handicapped children at Park School, Kilmarnock, and St. Leonard's School, Ayr. Two half-day sessions per week are undertaken at each place. The original Physiotherapist resigned on 14th March, 1959; a successor was appointed on 12th January, 1960.

The Scotsraig Committee of the Scottish Council for the Care of Spastics continues to operate a Mobile Physiotherapy Unit which provides treatment for severely physically handicapped children at their homes. The number of County cases dealt with in this way is eight and each child receives two treatments per week.

(e) **Convalescent Home Provision.**—This Local Authority does not maintain a convalescent home in its area. The only existing arrangement with a voluntary organisation is with regard to the Saltcoats Mission Coast Home to which an annual donation is made by the Local Authority and in return two subscribers' lines are given each year for the admission of suitable cases selected by the County Medical Officer.

(f) **Chiropody.**—The Service which began in January, 1955, has developed to the extent that a fifth full-time Chiropodist was appointed late in 1959. With this increase in Staff it has been possible to open up further areas. As before, the Service is restricted to old people in the community who would not otherwise be able to receive that attention to their feet which is necessary for their welfare. To enable the Chiropodists to give attention to as many patients as possible, they operate at fixed Clinics belonging to the County Council, and, where these do not exist, at premises made available by local organisations. In the early months it was possible to attend a considerable number of patients who were unable to leave their homes, but as commitments increased this number has had to be curtailed in the interests of those attending the Clinics. The Service is free and has had increasing demands made upon it until now, all five Chiropodists are working at full capacity.

As new areas are served the principle of close association with the local Old People's Welfare Associations and, in certain areas, with local branches of the Red Cross has been maintained. Representatives from these organisations have been of great help in advising of the needs of their areas and by attendance at the Clinic sessions. Local Doctors and Nurses also refer suitable cases for appointment.

A register of patients who have received an initial treatment is kept and each receives a card in which the date and time of the next visit is marked. As far as possible the various Clinics are held at fixed intervals.

Regular Clinics are established as indicated below and periodic visits are made to Old People's Homes. A certain amount of domiciliary visiting is undertaken as circumstances permit.

Clinics—

Annbank.	Cumnock.	Kilbirnie.	Prestwick.
Ardrossan.	Dalry.	Kilmaurs.	Saltcoats.
Auchinleck.	Dreghorn.	Kilwinning.	Skelmorlie.
Ballantrae.	Dundonald.	Mauchline.	Springside.
Beith.	Dunlop.	Maybole.	Stevenston.
Catrine.	Girdle Toll.	Monkton.	Stewarton.
Colmonell.	Hurlford.	Muirkirk.	Tarbolton.
Crosshouse.	Irvine.	Patna.	Troon.

Domiciliary Districts—

Dalrymple. Dunure. Fenwick. Girvan. Straiton. Symington

Old People's Homes—

Birkenward House, Skelmorlie.

Lainshaw House, Stewarton.

Largs Home, Largs.

Nether Auchendrane, by Ayr.

Dunselma, Fenwick (Church of Scotland).

During the year the Chiropodists attended 3,046 patients and gave 11,914 treatments. This compares with 2,560 patients and 9,162 treatments in the previous year.

The Ayrshire branches of the Red Cross Society have continued to organise and maintain a Chiropody Service for old people in two areas of the County. These are (a) Galston, Newmilns and Darvel, and (b) Largs, West Kilbride and Fairlie.

The professional work is carried out by qualified Chiropodists practising in those areas. They attend the Clinic sessions and also treat domiciliary cases who are unable to leave their homes.

The costs are met by small voluntary contributions from the patients, by local voluntary donations and by Local Authority grant; in Galston, where there are Local Authority Clinic premises, these are put at their disposal free of charge.

A liaison exists in the Irvine Valley area between the Red Cross and the respective Old People's Welfare Committees, but in Largs all aspects of the work are undertaken by members of the Red Cross. In both areas cases are referred by the local Doctors who issue patients with a signed official card.

During the year 1,289 treatment were given at the Clinic sessions and 247 domiciliary visits were made in the Valley area. In all 290 patients benefited.

In the Largs area 546 treatments were given—241 of these were domiciliary, 228 at Clinic and 77 at Haylie House, Largs.

(9) Control of Infectious Diseases.

(a) Diseases Notified under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1899, and subsequently confirmed.—

Smallpox and Cholera.—No case occurred of either disease.

Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).—For the eighth successive year there were no cases of Diphtheria.

The following are the cases and the deaths since 1939, grouped in five year periods :—

					<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1939-1943 ...	...	...	...	...	2,361	75
1944-1948 ...	...	...	...	...	867	28
1949-1953 ...	...	...	...	...	9	1
1954-1958 ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
1959 ...	...	...	...	...	—	—

Erysipelas.—The number of cases was 5, compared with 8 in 1958. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever.—During the year there were 150 cases of Scarlet Fever, compared with 61 in the previous year. One case of Scarlet Fever occurred at Southannan Nursery School, Fairlie. This case was removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine.

Of the cases notified 47 were from the Kilbirnie district and 13 from Ardrossan.

Typhus Fever.—No case was reported.

Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever).—One case of Paratyphoid Fever occurred compared with six cases in 1958.

This case occurred at the beginning of January in a school child aged $7\frac{1}{2}$ years from Saltcoats. The case was transferred to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine, and made an uneventful recovery. The father of this patient suffered from Paratyphoid Fever twenty-two years ago and an uncle living nearby also contracted the disease in August, 1957. Specimens taken from the household showed the father to be a carrier.

Two cases of Typhoid Fever occurred in contrast to no cases in 1958.

There was no connection between the cases. One case, from Troon, was nursed at her own home. The second case was removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital from her home in Saltcoats. Investigations which were carried out yielded no information on the source of infection.

Relapsing and Continued Fever.—No cases of Continued Fever occurred. There were no cases in the previous year.

Puerperal Sepsis.—One case occurred. No case was notified in 1958. The following are the cases and deaths since 1940, in five-yearly periods:—

					<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1940-1944 ...	...	...	...	...	73	26
1945-1949 ...	...	...	...	...	44	1
1950-1954 ...	...	...	...	...	5	1
1955-1959 ...	...	...	...	...	2	—

(b) **Diseases Notified in terms of Regulations of the Department of Health and subsequently confirmed.**—

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Two cases were notified. During the previous year there were no cases.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Eight cases occurred, one of which was fatal. These figures compared with 8 cases and 3 deaths in the previous year.

Poliomyelitis.—During the year there were 5 confirmed cases of Poliomyelitis—3 males and 2 females. Two cases had paralysis and 3 were diagnosed as suffering from the disease by clinical and bacteriological findings, but did not have paralysis. There were no deaths. These figures compare with 22 confirmed cases in the previous year, of which there were 18 with paralysis, including 3 deaths and 4 without paralysis. No connection could be traced between these cases.

Each of the two cases with paralysis had previously received two immunising injections against the disease.

Of the 3 non-paralytic cases 2 had received two injections and the third 3 injections.

The distribution of cases in 1959 was:—

LANDWARD AREA.

Dalry.....	1	Drongan.....	1
------------	---	--------------	---

SMALL BURGHS.

Ardrossan.....	1	Prestwick.....	1
Darvel.....	1		

The ages of the patients were as follows :—

With Paralysis—

Male : 1 year ; 7 years.

Female : None.

Without Paralysis—

Male : 10 years.

Female : 6 years ; 11 years.

Seasonal incidence :—

March.....	1	August.....	2
July.....	1	September.....	1

The following are the cases and deaths since 1947 :—

<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>				<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>	
1947.....	87	3		1954.....	41	3			
1948.....	6	1		1955.....	21	1			
1949.....	15	1		1956.....	17	1			
1950.....	42	7		1957.....	13	1			
1951.....	11	1		1958.....	22	3			
1952.....	7	1		1959.....	5	—			
1953.....	21	1							

Major outbreaks of Poliomyelitis occurred in 1947, when there were 87 cases, including 3 deaths, and in 1950 when there were 42 cases, including 7 deaths.

Dysentery.—There were 140 cases notified during the year, in contrast to 64 cases in the previous year.

An outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred in the Residential Nursery, Kilwinning, between 11th and 22nd January. Twenty-seven cases were notified. Nine of the children were removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine. Five members of the Staff affected along with 13 other children were nursed at the Residential Nursery.

Sonne Dysentery occurred in Hazeldene Children's Home, Kilwinning, between 21st and 31st July. Twelve cases were notified. All the children were removed to hospital.

Sonne Dysentery also occurred at Biggart Home, Prestwick, between May and July and again in October. Nineteen children were notified in the first outbreak and four in the second. All were removed to hospital.

These infections readily occur when children are admitted to such Homes often as emergencies.

An outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred in West Kilbride between 18th March and 29th April. The outbreak involved twenty people whose ages ranged from 2 to 65 years. All of these cases were nursed in their own homes. Investigations were carried out in these instances in order to ascertain the source of infection, but in no case was this successful.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No case occurred of this rare disease. The last case notified was in 1934.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One case occurred in 1959 with no loss of vision. The number of cases of this disease coming under notice has been maintained at a very low figure in recent years.

Acute Influenzal and Acute Primary Pneumonia.—The numbers were of the former 3 and of the latter 323. During the previous year the numbers were 2 and 264 respectively.

Malaria.—Two cases occurred compared with 4 cases in 1958.

Infective Jaundice.—This disease did not occur.

Whooping Cough.—There were 25 cases notified during the year, compared with 18 cases in the previous year.

Food Poisoning.—On 13th September the Medical Officer of Health of Ayr Burgh informed me of cases of food poisoning following two functions held in the Burgh on the previous day. Approximately 300 attended both functions with 60 cases, of which some 20 were admitted to hospital.

The condition was characterised by prostration, sickness, abdominal pain and diarrhoea, and the first symptoms were noticed some two hours after the meal.

It was immediately evident that a purveyor whose premises were in the County Area catered at both functions and by a simple process of elimination trifle was the food suspected, of which every case partook.

Samples of trifle submitted for bacteriological examination showed growths of staphylococcus aureus varying from scanty to profuse growth. Samples of the trifle ingredients which were in the caterers premises were also examined bacteriologically. All (orange juice, soup powder, liquid egg, jam and tinned cream) were proved to have no specific pathogenic organism present.

Specimens from patients also showed the presence of *staphylococcus aureus*.

On visiting the place of origin of the trifle it was found that only two confectioners were involved in the making of the trifle, and swabs were taken from their nails and noses. One of the confectioners showed the presence of *staphylococcus aureus* in his nails and nose.

The organisms found in the trifle, from the patients and from the confectioner, were sent for phage typing. The result was that all the organisms were identical.

It is reasonable to suppose that the trifle was initially infected by the confectioner, thereafter it lay for a number of hours in a warm atmosphere ideally suited for the organisms to multiply and elaborate their toxins.

The confectioner received treatment and was kept off work until negative swabs were obtained. On returning to work, as a precautionary measure, he confined his activities to articles which had to be subjected to heat before being eaten.

This outbreak further emphasises the need for hand washing. If hands were thoroughly washed before touching food and after visiting the toilet the gastro-intestinal infections which include dysentery, typhoid fever and food poisoning would virtually disappear.

(10) Mental Health Service.

(a) **Lunacy Cases.**—The Authorised Officers, appointed as approved by the Secretary of State, dealt with 72 admissions to the Mental Hospital during the year (males 31, females 41).

(b) **Mental Patients under Guardianship.**—In addition to twice-yearly visits by or on behalf of the Authorised Officer, boarded-out mental patients are visited quarterly by Medical Officers on behalf of the Local Authority, and they are, moreover, periodically visited by Medical Commissioners from the General Board of Control, usually once annually.

The following are particulars of County Mental Patients in the care of Private Guardians as at 31st December, 1959 :—

IN PRIVATE GUARDIANSHIP.

<i>Where Boarded.</i>	<i>With Relatives.</i>	<i>With Strangers.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Mental Defectives—			
Within the County	22	7	29
Outwith the County... ..	2	10	12
In Care of Officers of the Welfare Home, Ayr, and Ravenspark Hospital, Irvine	—	11	11
Certified Lunatics—			
Within the County	1	—	1
Outwith the County... ..	2	—	2
Totals at 31st December, 1959	27	28	55
Totals at 31st December, 1958	27	39	66

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of Defectives admitted to Institutions during year ...	10	12	22

C.—PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

Seaports.—No special problems arose in connection with the administration of the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, at Ardrossan, Irvine and Troon. In no case was it necessary to detain a ship.

None of our three seaports is approved for the issue of deratisation certificates.

Airport.—At Prestwick Airport the work of the Port Medical Officer and the Medical Inspector of Aliens was carried out as in previous years.

The Medical Centre at Prestwick Airport has continued to function during the year. The premises are provided and equipped by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and are staffed by four Nursing Sisters appointed by the County Council and responsible to the County Medical Officer for the execution of their duties.

These duties include attendance on injured passengers following accidents, the welfare of employees of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, certain port health duties and the care of sick passengers who may be referred to them.

The Centre is provided with a few beds for the accommodation of cases who may require nursing attention for a brief period prior to arrangements being made for more adequate disposal.

The Nursing Sisters reside in the Centre and one at least is on duty at any time during the 24 hours. Minor injuries and illnesses are dealt with in the treatment room of the Medical Centre and transport is available should their services be required on the apron or elsewhere in the Airport.

There were no accidents involving aircraft during the year.

Prestwick Airport.

RETURN OF TREATMENTS GIVEN BY AIRPORT NURSES FOR THE YEAR 1959.

	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Surgical</i>	<i>Burns</i>	<i>Eyes</i>	<i>Ears.</i>	<i>Misc.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January ...	71	85	3	33	6	1	199
February ..	165	76	3	21	6	8	279
March	98	73	9	18	3	8	209
April	62	71	5	15	4	2	159
May	76	76	8	19	3	6	188
June	50	99	3	8	8	—	168
July	77	72	9	14	6	16	194
August	69	86	4	8	11	—	178
September.	63	63	11	22	11	—	170
October	53	74	—	10	5	7	149
November.	57	72	3	2	2	9	145
December .	83	66	5	12	2	4	172
TOTALS	924	913	63	182	67	61	2,210

The work of the Medical Officer includes the organisation and control of the Medical Centre, the execution of the relative terms of the Public Health (Aircraft) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, and the Aliens Order, 1953, and the supervision of welfare arrangements for employees of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

During the year 3,529 civil and military aircraft arrived at Prestwick Airport. The passengers disembarking totalled 71,432 and 64,858 landed in transit to other places.

The numbers of American Service Personnel and their dependants are not included.

Prestwick Airport, 1959.

<i>Month.</i>	<i>No. of Aircraft.</i>	<i>Passengers Disembarking.</i>	<i>Passengers in Transit.</i>
January.....	226	2,969	2,511
February.....	227	2,824	2,957
March.....	197	3,253	3,431
April.....	226	4,226	2,738
May.....	287	5,724	5,122
June.....	395	9,158	9,026
July.....	428	12,157	8,589
August.....	389	8,843	8,495
September.....	370	6,193	7,936
October.....	255	5,047	4,399
November.....	294	4,549	6,748
December.....	235	6,489	2,906
TOTALS.....	3,529	71,432	64,858

D.—FOOD SUPPLY.

(1) Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951 and 1952.

As in former years each Certified and Tuberculin Tested farm supply was sampled and subjected to Plate Count and Coliform Tests; the average number of samples per farm was six, but as many as eleven or twelve were taken from those milk supplies giving rise either to frequent or intermittent failure.

The following table gives a summary of the results :—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>No. of Producers at 31/12/59.</i>	<i>No. of Samples.</i>		<i>No. of Producers with</i>						<i>Percentage Failures.</i>
		<i>Taken.</i>	<i>Failing.</i>	<i>1 Failure.</i>	<i>2 Failures.</i>	<i>3 Failures.</i>	<i>4 or more Failures.</i>	<i>3 Consecutive Failures.</i>	<i>4 or more Consecutive Failures.</i>	
Certified	34	155	30	8	8	2	—	—	—	19.3
Tuberculin Tested ...	1455	9595	1566	418	265	114	64	34	7	16.3

Despite some theoretical arguments to the contrary these sample results often give a guide as to the year's climatic conditions ; it is, therefore, disappointing but not altogether surprising that, with a long warm summer, the number of Tuberculin Tested samples failing shows an increase of 1·8% to 16·3%, the highest incidence for several years.

Of ten producers reported to the Health Committee by reason of sample failures and unsatisfactory methods of production, six had their Tuberculin Tested licences suspended, one after appeal to the Secretary of State ; the salutary warning given the remaining four producers had the desired effect.

The overall number of inspections at farms made by Milk Officers, namely 3,120, shows a reduction of only two from the previous year ; unfortunately the 453 milking inspections were considerably fewer than in 1958. Once again it should be mentioned, however, that these figures relate to routine inspections of equipment and milking inspections ; they neither include the 2,000 or so visits to farms for routine, repeat or test sampling during which at least part of the milking was observed in many cases nor the more specialised visits for taking swabs or sterile rinses of equipment which accounted for a further 124 calls.

In all 806 rinses of milking machines, receiving tanks, coolers, transport cans, etc., were submitted to the Regional Hospital Board's Laboratory at Irvine as a means of checking the efficiency or otherwise of sterilisation, while 71 washed bottles from producer-retailers or retail dairymen were similarly tested.

Bulk Storage and Collection of Milk.—The year opened with the initial 13 producers quietly finding their feet in Ayrshire's first bulk storage and collection scheme ; however, encouraged by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, and supervised, albeit in a more official capacity, by our own Milk Officers, the producers and dairy workers concerned soon took to the new routine, and by the end of the year the number of farms included in the Scheme had exactly doubled.

Teething troubles were encountered in odd cases as was to be expected, the most serious from one producer's point of view being a failure in the cooling mechanism which, coupled with the action of the agitator overnight, had a disastrous churning effect on that particular tank-full of milk. Then there were the inevitable variations in the mode of chemical sterilisation, more often than not brought about by differing instructions published by the manufacturers of the hypochlorite solutions, the bulk of whose trade literature was obviously intended for customers south of the border, where chemical sterilisation is not subject to the same restrictions.

These were gradually overcome, however, and the merits of the bulk cooling system from a public health point of view were indisputable, evening and morning milk being cooled and held at a temperature of about 40° Fahrenheit in a covered, insulated, stainless-steel lined tank until the arrival of the road tanker.

It will be appreciated that while the system is labour-saving on the farm to a degree, it can mean no lessening of the care needed in methods of production ; indeed, when one considers the adverse effect that one unsatisfactory farm supply could have on a tanker load of milk, it can be held that even more care is necessary, particularly in the byre.

This risk was exemplified after only two months when a particular farm supply was thought to be impairing the bacteriological quality of the tanker load ; investigation by a Milk Officer showed the sterilisation of milking machines and the bulk tank itself to be perfectly satisfactory, but when the milk from two 'suspect' cows was tested at the West of Scotland Agricultural College, one was found to be giving milk with a bacterial count of over a million.

Each farm supply was sampled once per month and of 177 samples tested 13 failed to comply, 12 being due to the presence of coliform bacilli and 1 because of a high bacterial count. The incidence of failure, namely, 7·3%, was higher than expected and was due in no small measure to a series of poor results on one particular farm. Generally, however, results were most encouraging with 69% of those samples complying, having a bacterial count of 10,000 or less per millilitre ; indeed, the highest count obtained (failures excepted, of course) was 53,000.

The cooling efficiency of the tanks, all of which were chilled water jacketed, was no less encouraging, milk temperatures averaging from 37° Fahrenheit to 45° Fahrenheit ; only in one isolated instance was a temperature of 65° Fahrenheit recorded.

Incidentally, all samples and temperature readings were taken in the morning when tanks contained both the evening and morning milk.

Tanks were swabbed at monthly intervals to determine how effective or otherwise was the use of hypochlorite as the means of sterilisation, swabs being taken of the tank wall, bridge, lid, agitator, outlet and in one type of tank the detachable rubber seating of the thermometer. The standard applied was that recommended by the Department of Health for Scotland, namely, not more than 100 organisms per square foot and the absence of

coliform bacilli ; the results proved a most useful guide to producer and official alike, a scrutiny of same showing that, while the majority of producers were able to achieve the requisite standard fairly regularly, the colony count was exceeded on quite a few occasions and there were even one or two instances of coliform bacilli being present on the swabbed surfaces. These adverse results, even if in the minority, are, to my mind, sufficient to temper the ever-growing belief that chemicals are the present-day answer to the sterilisation of all dairy equipment on the farm.

Non-Designated Milk.—The number of producers holding neither Certified nor Tuberculin Tested licences had fallen to 14 by the end of the year. Eighty-eight samples were taken of the milk produced on these farms and were subjected, as in former years, to plate count and coliform test ; 27 samples failed to comply with the 'unofficial' standard applied, namely, that for Tuberculin Tested Milk, and such an incidence of failure, 30·6 per cent. is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Only two producers can be recorded as having a 'clean sheet,' while three other supplies failed on one occasion.

Pasteurised Milk.—Weekly samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) or Pasteurised Milk were again taken at the six commercial pasteurising plants in the County, while several samples were also taken of milk pasteurised and bottled by the West of Scotland Agricultural College during their summer course of instruction.

Out of 397 samples tested only 2 failed to comply with the standard laid down, one sample giving an unsatisfactory Phosphatase Test result and the other showing the presence of Coliform Bacilli. Both these samples, incidentally, were of milk heat treated by the Holder process.

Although the total number of samples taken was some 37 fewer than in 1958, due mainly to bottling of milk being discontinued at Waterside Creamery about the end of September, the reduction in failures from 10 to 2 is commendable.

Milk-in-Schools Scheme.—All but one of the 170 Local Authority Schools and 10 Private Schools participated in the Scheme, the exception, as in past years, being the village school of Lendalfoot.

The daily distribution of milk in one-third pint bottles was undertaken by six main suppliers, and apart from six schools in the Carrick district which received Tuberculin Tested Milk from local sources, all milk delivered was pasteurised ; four of the pasteurising creameries concerned were licensed by the County and one each by the Burghs of Kilmarnock, Paisley and Greenock.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.—The object of the Scheme is, firstly, to detect milk of unsatisfactory quality by reason of abnormal appearance, smell, flavour, etc., and, secondly, to improve the keeping quality generally by regular testing.

Testing is carried out by Approved Milk Testers on the Staff of those Creameries operating voluntarily within the Scheme. each incoming farm supply being subjected can by can to a daily inspection test and the bulked milk of each supplier being subjected weekly to a Resazurin Test for keeping quality.

Experience has shown that the results are, if anything, even more of a guide than bacteriological sampling to weather conditions prevailing throughout the year, and certainly during the summer months. Accordingly with 1959 having a much better summer than 1958, it is with regret that an all-round increase in failures is reported from twelve Creameries ranging from Sanquhar to Glasgow to which Ayrshire Milk was being consigned :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Daily Platform Test Failures.</i>	<i>Weekly Resazurin Test Failures.</i>	<i>No. of Producers involved in Four or more W.R.T. Failures.</i>
1958.....	234	27	1
1959.....	295	51	3

Failure to satisfy the Daily Inspection Test means rejection of the milk as unfit for the liquid market, and 5,019 gallons were returned to producers under this category, the largest rejection from an individual farm supply on any one day being 78 gallons.

It should again be explained, however, that with milk being dispatched daily to many other Creameries throughout the West of Scotland which do not participate in the Scheme, the results must be construed as relating to only part of the County's total milk production of some 43 million gallons.

***E.*—WELFARE SERVICES.**

(1) National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 21—Residential Accommodation.

The County Council maintains four Homes for old people in the County—Birkenward House, Skelmorlie; Lainshaw House, Stewarton; Largs Home, and Nether Auchendrane House, near Ayr, with, in addition, Part III. Accommodation at Welfare Home, Ayr, and Ravenspark Hospital, Irvine.

	<i>Birken-ward.</i>		<i>Lain-shaw.</i>		<i>Largs.</i>	<i>Nether Auchendrane.</i>		<i>Ravenspark Hospital, Irvine.</i>		<i>Welfare Home, Ayr.</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
No. Admitted during 1959...	6	10	10	22	3	5	12	43	44	27	32
No. Discharges during 1959...	6	11	9	18	3	6	12	56	45	36	44
No. of Beds occupied 31/12/59	7	13	17	20	6	6	18	56	36	13	12
Total No. of Beds	7	14	18	26	6	7	18	Not specified			

At the end of the year all Homes were fully staffed :—

	<i>Supervisor.</i>	<i>Cook.</i>	<i>Maid.</i>	<i>Gardener/ Handyman.</i>
Birkenward	1	1	2	1
Lainshaw House ...	2	1	8	1
Largs Home	1	—	1*	—
Nether Auchendrane	2	1	4	—

* *part-time*

In addition 2 males and 12 females were accommodated in Voluntary Homes but no person was accommodated in other Authority Homes.

Number of maintenance days at :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Birkenward House, Skelmorlie ...	2,436	4,829	7,265
Lainshaw House, Stewarton ...	5,959	7,183	13,142
Nether Auchendrane House, by Ayr	2,016	6,123	8,139
Largs Home, Largs	—	1,975	1,975
Ravenspark Hospital, Irvine ...	19,085	11,768	30,853
Welfare Home, Ayr... ..	5,699	4,357	10,056
Voluntary Homes	5,216	6,723	11,939
Other Local Authority Homes ...	1,460	1,400	2,860
	41,871	44,358	86,229

Section 29—Welfare Services for the Handicapped.

Blind Persons.—The County Council delegates its functions with regard to the welfare of Blind Persons to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee for the Blind.

The report on Domiciliary Blind for the half-year ending September, 1959, shows that 927 Blind Persons were visited in their homes, 298 other visits were paid and 144 lessons in Braille, handiercrafts, etc., were given.

The number of Registered Blind in the County area was 300.

Handeraft classes continued at Centres in Saltcoats, Kilmarnock and Ayr.

The Domino Club continued as in the past, as also did the Bowling in Kilmarnock, where the members have attained a fair degree of skill.

A successful outing to Girvan was held in June for Blind Persons from all over Ayrshire.

Several persons spent a holiday at the Mission's Holiday Home at Dunoon and a number of Deaf / Blind persons spent a holiday in Ayr.

Deaf and Dumb Persons.—The County Council delegates its functions with regard to the Welfare of Deaf Persons to the Ayrshire Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.

The Annual Report from the Ayrshire Mission to the Deaf and Dumb shows that 220 visits were made to the deaf in their homes and 36 visits to the sick.

The number of Deaf in the County area was 179.

Religious Services for the Deaf are regularly held in Ayr, Kilmarnock, Catrine and Kilwinning.

The Institute's premises are open at Ayr and Kilmarnock and a varied programme of social activities is available.

A free holiday at Rothesay was taken advantage of by thirteen Deaf Persons from the County, while those unable to go were given gifts of Coal and Groceries in lieu.

Hard of Hearing Persons.—A Club for the Hard of Hearing meets in the Hearing Aid Centre, Barns Park, Ayr, during the winter. Instruction is given in lip-reading, handerafts and a varied social programme is organised.

The Crippled, Home-bound and otherwise Disabled.—The number of handicapped persons in the County is not known with certainty, but the findings of a survey completed in the County is shown on the following table :—

	0-16	17-19	20-39	40-59	60 plus	Total.
Infantile Paralysis ...	2	1	14	16	2	35
Paraplegic	1	—	5	10	7	23
Hemiplegic... ..	1	2	7	11	16	37
Mentally Retarded ...	4	12	42	8	—	66
Mentally Defective ...	33	10	60	22	4	129
Spastic and Diplegia	15	4	9	6	2	36
Cripples (Amputation)	2	1	3	10	9	25
Cripples (Others) ...	1	1	5	29	16	52
Disseminated Sclerosis	—	—	11	22	5	38
Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	1	30	48	79
Muscular Dystrophy...	1	2	1	2	—	6
Epilepsy and Parkinson's Disease	2	6	20	13	5	46
Cardiac and Circulatory Diseases	—	1	6	16	36	59
Emphysema, Bronchitis and Asthma	—	—	2	5	4	11
Pneumoconiosis... ..	—	—	—	4	9	13
Diabetes, Digestive System, Nephritis ...	—	—	2	4	2	8
Paget's Disease... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Spondylitis... ..	1	—	6	4	7	18
Nervous Disorders ...	—	—	1	7	2	10
	63	40	195	219	175	692

During the year the services of another Field Worker was obtained and those also of an Occupational Therapist. A Centre for the Physically Handicapped was opened in Saltcoats and the attendance at each meeting averaged 20. Transport is provided for the more severely disabled.

The Centre, run by the Voluntary Committee in Ayr, continues to thrive and a number of cases from the County area attend here.

During the year the Scottish Association for the Mentally Handicapped has been active and there are now branches established in Ayr District, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning and Beith.

The Domiciliary Blind have always been considered separately and not classed with other handicapped persons but as progress is made it may be possible to bring these two groups more closely together since they have many common interests.

Welfare of the Aged.—There are some 36 Old People's Welfare Committees in the County.

Meals on Wheels are served in Saltcoats, Ardrossan and Irvine, the County Council paying one-third of the cost of this service.

A scheme, independent of the County Council scheme, operates in Galston.

Section 21 (1) (b).—Temporary Accommodation.

Temporary accommodation had to be provided for eleven families, all of whom were evicted; three from tied cottages, two owing to arrears of rent and six from sub-let or other accommodation.

Section 17—Reception Centres.

Accommodation is provided for vagrants in Ravenspark Hospital, Irvine. During the year 264 males and 15 females were admitted, giving 279 patient days.

Thirteen Reception Centre cases were accepted and transferred to Part III Accommodation.

Section 37—Registration of Homes for Disabled Persons.

The Church of Scotland Home, Dunselma, Fenwick; South Beach House, Ardrossan; Haylic House, Largs, and Davidson Home, Girvan, which provide for the care of the aged are registered under the Act.

Section 47—Removals to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Protection.

No compulsory removals were carried out during 1959.

F.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

(1) Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act.

There are three registered Nursing Homes, having a total accommodation for 53 chronic sick and medical cases.

(2) Health Education.

A Medical Lecturer for the Scottish Council for Health Education visited a number of schools in North Ayrshire for a week in December. Mixed gatherings of children aged 13-15 were addressed on various health topics. The subjects were illustrated by film strips and flannel graphs. Eleven schools were visited and approximately 1,750 attended.

Members of the Medical Staff gave nine lectures on Health Education to various organisations in the evenings during 1959.

Numerous leaflets, posters, etc., on many aspects of health are produced by the Scottish Council for Health Education and are available on request. Many of these are used for display and distribution mainly at the Child Welfare Centres and Doctors' Surgeries.

Advantage is also taken of propaganda material issued by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, for general purposes and especially for use in areas which are due to be surveyed by the Mobile Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

(3) Blood Transfusion.

Two visits were paid by the West of Scotland Blood Transfusion Service to the Saltcoats area during the year. The first, in February, attracted 165 volunteers, of whom 150 gave blood. The second session was in August, when 174 attended and blood was withdrawn from 165. On both occasions the Unit was accommodated in the County Clinic premises at Campbell Avenue.

(4) Accidents in the Home.

During the year 43 accidents in the home were reported by District Nurses—22 males and 21 females were affected.

The greatest incidence was in the under 2 age group with 25 cases. The 2-5 age group ranked second with 13 cases. Further incidents involved 5 children between 5-10 years of age. No case was reported beyond this age range.

Burns and scalds accounted for 37 of the total number of accidents reported from this source, these being 23 scalds and 14 burns. The remaining accidents involved 2 cases of asphyxia, 2 fractures due to falls and 2 cut heads from the same cause.

The two cases of asphyxia were fatal. They involved infants who were found dead in their prams ; in one instance the cause was due to smothering by a soft pillow and in the other by inhalation of the stomach contents following a feed. A third fatality occurred due to a burning accident. This case was removed to hospital but died 19 days later from extensive burns and severe toxæmia.

Eight of these accidents were classified as serious and required admission to hospital or prolonged treatment at home ; in two instances the stay in hospital was extended by the need for skin grafting. An example of this type of accident concerned a child of two years who, while grasping the bar of an electric fire with one hand, inserted the plug and switched on the current. He was unable to release his hand and he sustained severe burns which involved the tendons of the fingers, causing ultimately a claw hand. An operation to lengthen the affected tendons will be required to relieve the contraction. Another example was caused by the father throwing a cigarette end into an unlit fire ; the paper in the grate was set alight and the child who was crawling in front of the fire pulled out the blazing paper. As a result he sustained burns of the face and hands which necessitated a stay in hospital for a month.

The living-room and the kitchen are again shown to be the most dangerous rooms in the house, there being 14 accidents in each, though accidents did occur in all the other rooms when care had been relaxed or when conditions were suitable for accidents to occur. There were 18 occasions when a child was scalded by pulling over cups of tea or other hot liquids ; 2 cases occurred by children touching hot irons ; several burning and scalding accidents occurred by tripping over electric flexes, bursting hot water bags, falls into unprotected fires, playing with matches or turning on hot water taps. In all of them some safety factor was neglected or forgotten for the moment.

It cannot be too frequently emphasised that most accidents in the home are preventable. Several cardinal factors must be remembered in order to cut down the number of these accidents. Among these is the need to ensure that young children are never left alone even for brief periods ; trailing flexes should be adjusted so that they are as close to the walls as possible ; cups of tea and kettles should not be left within the reach of young children nor boxes of matches ; fireguards should always be in position and should be fixed to the fireplace by a mechanical device.

Apart from the accidents in the home reported above there were many others requiring admission to hospital. It is known

that 31 people died directly or indirectly from this cause during the year.

As in previous years the outstanding feature is that 24 of these accidents occurred in people over 60 years of age, there being 5 males and 19 females.

Of the remaining 7 cases 5 occurred in infants, the cause of death in each case being asphyxia caused by inhalation of vomited matter while lying in pram or cot or by suffocation by a soft pillow. A boy of five died from the effect of extensive burns and a man of 49 from coal gas poisoning.

There was again a very high preponderance of fractures as the primary cause of death among old people, the number being 18; of these 16 were confined to the head of the femur, 1 concerned a rib with lung involvement and there was one case of fractured nose and ulna who subsequently died of acute heart failure. All of these fractures were produced by falls which in many instances, had the victims been younger, would not have produced serious results. Old people, however, have defects of vision, smell and hearing, together with weakness of muscles, joints and bones which make them accident prone and every fall constitutes a danger to life and limb. In these cases particularly it is of paramount importance that every room in the house should be well lighted and that the floor should be clear of such impedimenta as trailing flexes, loose rugs and mats and children's toys; suitable hand rails on stairs and attention to gas taps are of vital importance.

The number of deaths from asphyxia in infants emphasises the need for constant care and attention during this vulnerable period in a child's life. If a pillow is used it should be of firm consistency and texture so that the child's head does not sink into it too deeply. Infants should never be left in their prams with a feeding bottle in their mouths; they should be under their mother's immediate supervision while they are being fed and for some time afterwards in case the feed is regurgitated.

G.—GENERAL SANITATION.

General sanitation is dealt with fully in the Reports of the County Sanitary Inspector and the Sanitary Inspectors of the Burghs of Ardrossan, Cumnock, Darvel, Galston, Girvan, Irvine, Kilwinning, Largs, Maybole, Newmilns, Prestwick, Stevenston, Stewarton and Troon.

TABLE I.
CAUSES OF DEATH—LANDWARD AREA AND SMALL BURGHS.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>County Landward.</i>	<i>Ardrrossan.</i>	<i>Cumnock.</i>	<i>Darrel.</i>	<i>Galloway.</i>	<i>Girvan.</i>	<i>Irvine.</i>	<i>Kilwinning.</i>	<i>Largs.</i>	<i>Maybole.</i>	<i>Newmilns.</i>	<i>Preswick.</i>	<i>Salcoats.</i>	<i>Stevenston.</i>	<i>Stewarton.</i>	<i>Troon.</i>	<i>Total—Landward Area and small Burghs.</i>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	16
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Syphilis and its sequelae.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dysentery, all forms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infections.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Other Infections and Parasitic Diseases.....	2	25	6	2	4	15	30	14	31	8	18	30	27	14	3	33	477
Malignant Neoplasms.....Total	217	25	6	2	4	15	30	14	31	8	18	30	27	14	3	33	477
Malignant Neoplasms of respiratory system.....	41	11	1	—	1	3	8	3	8	2	2	8	3	4	1	9	105
Malignant Neoplasms of lymphatic and hæmatopoietic tissues.....	18	3	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	27
Other Malignant Neoplasms.....	158	11	5	—	3	11	21	11	23	6	15	22	23	9	2	23	345
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms.....	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	1	—	2	9
Diabetes Mellitus.....	10	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	22
Anæmias.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Other General Diseases.....	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	11
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System.....	230	13	8	9	16	20	28	12	30	5	14	27	31	14	7	24	488
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System.....	15	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	29
Rheumatic Fever.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease.....	18	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	5	1	3	3	36
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease.....	437	29	20	19	16	24	45	27	66	15	12	75	45	30	17	68	945
Other Diseases of Heart.....	13	3	—	—	1	3	2	1	2	—	—	3	2	3	2	2	30
Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	20	1	2	—	1	2	5	1	2	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	47
Hypertension without Heart Disease.....	14	—	2	1	—	2	3	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	30
Other Circulatory Disease.....	51	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	11	2	—	2	1	1	1	5	77
Influenza.....	16	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	31
Pneumonia (except of newborn).....	43	3	2	2	—	2	5	2	2	1	1	4	1	5	—	1	73
Bronchitis.....	36	6	1	1	—	2	8	3	2	1	1	1	2	5	—	1	74
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	28	1	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	38
Carry forward.....	1173	93	47	39	39	76	139	68	150	41	50	151	127	79	31	150	2450

TABLE 1.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH—LANDWARD AREA AND SMALL BURGHS—Continued.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>County Landward.</i>	<i>Ardsowan.</i>	<i>Cumneek.</i>	<i>Barrel.</i>	<i>Galkton.</i>	<i>Girvan.</i>	<i>Irvine.</i>	<i>Kilwinning.</i>	<i>Largs.</i>	<i>Maybole.</i>	<i>Neumains.</i>	<i>Prestwick.</i>	<i>Solicoara.</i>	<i>Stevenson.</i>	<i>Stevanton.</i>	<i>Troon.</i>	<i>Total—Landward Area and Small Burghs.</i>
<i>Brought forward.....</i>	1173	93	47	39	39	76	139	68	156	41	50	151	127	79	31	150	2459
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	3	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	3
Appendicitis.....	13	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia.....	13	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	22
Gastritis and Duodenitis.....	13	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	6
Diarrhoea (except of newborn).....	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20
Other Diseases of Liver.....	6	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
Other Digestive Diseases.....	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	10	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	20
Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Puerperal Sepsis, including Post-Abortive Sepsis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes.....	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	3	—	—	2	17
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion.....	17	2	—	1	1	2	4	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	34
Congenital Malformations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Injuries, Post-Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis.....	21	1	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	2	5	1	1	36
Pneumonia of newborn.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Diarrhoea of newborn.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infections of the newborn.....	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	18
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	18
Senility without mention of Psychosis.....	11	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	23
Cause ill-defined and Unknown.....	5	—	1	1	1	1	3	2	—	1	—	3	2	1	1	1	17
Self-inflicted and self-inflicted Injuries.....	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	2	4	1	—	2	29
Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Road Transport Accidents.....	13	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	31
Accidents in the home.....	16	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	2	4	2	2	—	29
Other Violence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES.....	1,334	107	51	46	50	86	167	80	174	48	56	170	151	98	37	167	2,872

TABLE II.

Births and Deaths in the County and Burghs.

Area.	Estimated Population.	Area in Acres.	Deaths at Sub-joined Ages.					Mortality from Sub-joined Causes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
			Live-Births.	Still-Births.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 Years and Upwards.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric & Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Maternal Causes.			Digestive Diseases.		Tuber- culous Diseases.		Pneumonia.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Influenza.	Cancer.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Violence.	All Other Certified Causes.	Uncertified Causes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
																		Puerperal Fever.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Diarrhoea.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
County—	133,695	702852	2469	76	1384	68	14	10	1292	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	45	16	1	48	64	16	217	245	553	48	115	11	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Landward																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Burghs—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Ardrossan.....	9,744	887	190	6	107	5	—	1	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	3	7	—	25	16	35	1	11	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Cumnock.....	5,346	492	100	2	51	1	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	24	1	4	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Darvel.....	3,341	454	57	—	46	3	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	20	2	4	1	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Galston.....	4,570	288	75	1	50	2	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	19	4	2	4	1	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Girvan.....	6,073	487	96	1	86	1	1	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	21	33	6	7	1	1	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Irvine.....	16,418	1,791	340	7	167	8	4	2	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	30	30	59	7	14	1	1	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Kilwinning.....	7,361	531	133	3	80	5	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	12	30	6	8	2	2	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Largs.....	7,074	1,213	116	3	174	—	1	—	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	31	33	85	4	13	2	2	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Maybole.....	5,034	392	80	2	48	4	1	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	5	22	2	7	2	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Newmilns.....	3,974	636	46	2	56	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	14	14	1	12	—	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Prestwick.....	11,830	1,036	215	3	170	4	1	1	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	30	28	82	7	12	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Salcoats.....	14,462	969	334	3	151	7	1	1	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	27	31	63	11	13	1	1	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Stevenston.....	10,007	860	203	2	98	1	1	1	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	1	14	14	36	5	12	1	1	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Stewarton.....	3,488	572	67	4	37	3	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	19	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Troon.....	10,074	2,327	159	2	167	3	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	33	27	81	3	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.

Density of Population, Birth Rate, Infantile and Other Death Rates.

Area.	Persons to the Acre.	Birth Rate.	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 births including still-births).	Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 Births, including Still-Births).	Deaths under 1 Year of Age per 1,000 Births.	The Principal Zymotic Diseases.										Death Rate per 1,000 from									
						Diphtheria and Croup.					Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pneumonia.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Influenza.	Cancer.	Diseases of Nervous System	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Violence.
County—	0.19	18.5	—	30	26	10.35	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.10	0.34	0.04	0.01	0.36	0.48	0.12	1.02	1.83	4.12	0.36
Landward.....																									
Small Burghs—																									
Ardrossan.....	11.2	19.5	—	31	26	10.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.62	0.21	—	0.31	0.72	—	2.56	1.64	3.59	0.10
Cumnock.....	10.9	20.4	—	19	9	9.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.37	0.19	—	0.37	0.37	—	1.12	1.68	4.49	0.19
Darvel.....	7.4	17.1	—	—	53	13.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	0.30	—	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	2.69	5.99	0.60
Gaistoun.....	16.0	16.6	—	13	26	10.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	0.87	3.50	4.16	0.87
Girvan.....	12.5	15.8	—	10	10	14.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.43	—	—	0.32	0.32	0.32	2.47	3.46	5.43	0.32
Irvine.....	9.2	20.7	—	20	24	10.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.12	0.43	—	0.06	0.30	0.67	0.27	1.83	1.83	3.59	0.43
Kilwinning.....	13.9	18.1	—	22	36	10.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	0.13	—	—	0.27	0.68	0.27	1.90	1.62	4.07	0.82
Largs.....	6.6	14.5	—	25	50	21.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	0.13	0.13	—	0.25	—	0.13	3.89	4.14	10.06	0.50
Maybole.....	12.8	15.9	—	24	50	9.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.20	0.20	—	—	0.20	0.20	1.59	0.99	4.37	0.40
Newmilns.....	6.2	11.6	—	42	14	14.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	0.50	0.25	—	—	0.50	0.25	4.53	3.52	3.52	0.25
Prestwick.....	11.4	18.2	—	14	19	14.37	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	0.08	0.25	0.08	0.34	0.25	0.08	2.53	2.37	6.93	0.59
Saltcoats.....	14.9	23.1	—	9	21	10.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	—	—	0.14	0.48	0.14	1.87	2.14	3.06	0.76
Stevenston.....	11.7	20.1	—	10	54	9.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.20	0.20	—	0.49	0.49	0.10	1.39	1.39	3.56	0.49
Stewarton.....	6.0	19.2	—	56	45	10.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	0.86	2.29	5.45	0.57
Troon.....	4.3	15.8	—	12	19	16.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	0.40	0.10	—	0.30	0.10	0.10	3.27	2.68	8.04	0.30
Landward and Small Burghs	0.3	18.5	—	24	27	11.33	—	—	—	—	—	0.004	0.01	—	0.08	0.31	0.06	0.012	0.32	0.44	0.12	1.88	2.04	4.80	0.42

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality.

(1) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS :—						<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Births.</i>
Under 4 Weeks	...	...	...	...	...	81	17.3
4 Weeks and under 1 Year	...	...	...	...	...	44	9.4
(2) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH :—							
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.2
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.2
Other Infective Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	16	3.4
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	7	1.5
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	27	5.8
Birth Injuries, Post-Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	38	8.1
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	...	...	...	...	...	18	3.8
Accidents in the Home	...	...	...	...	...	5	1.1
All Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	10	2.1

TABLE V.

Infectious Diseases—Year 1959.

Number of Cases coming to the Knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health and accepted by him as suffering from disease stated.

	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Tuber- culosis.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.	Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable).	Acute Infective Jaundice.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polioencephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Food Poisoning.
County—	—	—	—	5	150	—	3	—	—	107	16	1	2	1	2	140	323	3	12	—	—	—	—	8	21	—
Landward.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Burghs—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	1	—	6	25	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—
Ardrossan.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumnock.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darvel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galston.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glivan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irvine.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	7	31	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilwinning.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	29	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Largs.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maybole.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newmillns.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prestwick.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	23	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltcoats.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	1	4	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewarton.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewarton.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tron.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landward and Small Burghs ..	—	—	—	5	150	—	3	—	—	107	16	1	2	1	2	140	323	3	12	—	—	—	—	8	21	—

TABLE VI.

Principal Infectious Diseases Confirmed Monthly in the County and Small Burghs.

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Cases.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	36	4	17	15	11	2	30	1	8	10	3	3	140
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	5
Scarlet Fever	4	5	3	6	4	7	7	5	12	29	40	28	150
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid, Paratyphoid, and Continued Fevers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Puerperal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	8
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	5
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	4	9	8	12	11	4	8	14	6	10	13	8	107
Non-Pulmonary	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	—	3	1	—	1	16
TOTAL	51	23	31	34	28	16	48	24	31	52	58	41	437

TABLE VII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Return of Cases of Infectious Diseases Confirmed during the year ended 31st December, 1959, by Ages

Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, and accepted by him as suffering from the stated Disease.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>At Age—Years.</i>							<i>Cases removed to Hospital.</i>	<i>Cases not removed to Hospital.</i>
	<i>At all Ages.</i>	<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 45.</i>	<i>45 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and upwards.</i>	
Cerebro-spinal Fever.....	8	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever (Undulant)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.....	140	6	70	26	12	16	8	2	51
Dysentery.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	4
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Malaria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague.....	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal...	323	76	50	28	10	32	60	67	295
Pneumonia, Acute Primary.....	12	1	7	4	—	—	—	—	12
Pneumonia (not notifiable).....	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	5
Poliomyelitis, Acute.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever.....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	150	1	70	78	1	—	—	—	42
Scarlet Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox.....	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid "A".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid "B".....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Typhus Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.....	25	5	11	8	—	1	—	—	3
Food Poisoning.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	680	92	211	154	28	53	71	71	461
									219

TABLE VIII.—TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1959.

Part 1.—Respiratory Tuberculosis.

(a) Number of Cases formally Notified or regarded as Notified during the year.

Age Groups.

	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Males.....	—	3	6	8	12	9	11	8	2	59
Females...	1	5	10	14	10	4	5	2	2	53
TOTAL.....	1	8	16	22	22	13	16	10	4	112

66

(b) Number of Cases confirmed to be Suffering from Active Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year (excluding transfers in by another Authority).

Age Groups.

	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Male.....	—	2	6	7	12	8	11	8	2	56
Female....	1	3	10	14	10	4	5	2	2	51
TOTAL.....	1	5	16	21	22	12	16	10	4	107

(c) Number of New Cases in Table (b) admitted to Hospital for Tuberculosis Treatment for the first time during the year.

	<i>Under 15 Years.</i>	<i>15 to under 45.</i>	<i>45 and over.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Male.....	3	25	18	46
Female	6	23	7	36
TOTAL.....	9	48	25	82

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS).

(d) Number of Patients Admitted to, Discharged from or Dying in Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatoria or Wards in other Hospitals reserved for the Treatment of the Tuberculous.

	<i>In Hospital on 1st January.</i>	<i>Admitted during year.</i>	<i>Discharged during the year.</i>	<i>Died in Hospital.</i>	<i>In Hospital on 31st December.</i>
Under 15 years	<div> <div>Male.....</div> <div>Female.....</div> </div>	<div> <div>4</div> <div>6</div> </div>	<div> <div>8</div> <div>6</div> </div>	<div> <div>—</div> <div>1</div> </div>	<div> <div>1</div> <div>5</div> </div>
15-45 years	<div> <div>Male.....</div> <div>Female.....</div> </div>	<div> <div>33</div> <div>39</div> </div>	<div> <div>39</div> <div>57</div> </div>	<div> <div>1</div> <div>—</div> </div>	<div> <div>15</div> <div>19</div> </div>
45 years and over	<div> <div>Male.....</div> <div>Female.....</div> </div>	<div> <div>33</div> <div>9</div> </div>	<div> <div>23</div> <div>5</div> </div>	<div> <div>3</div> <div>3</div> </div>	<div> <div>21</div> <div>4</div> </div>
TOTAL.....	87	124	138	8	65

(e) Number of Patients Dying from Respiratory Tuberculosis in Hospital Accommodation other than that Reserved for Tuberculous Patients.

Nil.

WAITING LIST.

(f) Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st December (Respiratory Tuberculosis).

Nil.

PART II.—NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

(g) Number of Cases formally Notified or regarded as Suffering from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year

Age Groups.

	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Males.....	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	1	8
Females...	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	8
TOTAL.....	—	1	1	4	4	3	—	2	1	16

(h) Number of Cases Notified, or Intimated, Confirmed to be Suffering from Active Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year (excluding Transfers in by another Authority).

Form.	Sex.	Age Groups.									
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
1. Abdominal.	Males...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Meningeal.	Males...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	Males...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bones and Joints.	Males...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Superficial Glands	Males...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
6. Genito Urinary Organs	Males...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
7. Other Organs.	Males...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL...		—	1	1	4	4	3	—	2	1	16

PART III.—ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

(i) Return of Number of Persons who Died from Tuberculosis in the Area during the year ended 31st December, 1959, with the period elapsing between Notification or Intimation and Death.

(Persons dying in Sanatoria, etc., are included in the figures for the area in which they had their home residence.)

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of Persons who Died from Tuberculosis—				
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after Death	...	...	...	...
Notified less than 1 month before Death	1	2	1	1
Notified from 1 to 3 Months before Death	—	1	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 Months before Death	—	1	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 Months before Death	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 Years before Death	3	—	—	—
Notified over 2 Years	5	2	1	—
Total	9	7	2	1

PART IV.—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

(j) Return of Number of Persons Resident in the Area at 31st December, 1959, who were known to be Suffering from Tuberculosis.

(Only Cases in which a Diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed have been included. Persons in Sanatoria, etc., are included in the figures for the Area in which they have their Home Residence.)

Age Groups.											
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Total.
1. Respiratory.....	Males...	—	10	39	136	236	154	129	87	37	828
	Females	—	10	53	221	380	185	65	14	7	935
2. Non-Respiratory....	Males...	—	4	14	24	26	13	6	—	3	90
	Females	—	1	10	29	25	16	6	7	4	98

TABLE IX.
OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.

<i>Place and Premises.</i>	<i>Day.</i>	<i>Hour.</i>
SCHOOL CLINICS—		
Ayr—King Street.....	Every Monday.	2 p.m.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Galston—Henrietta Street..	Third Monday.	1.30 p.m.
Girvan—Wesley Place.....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Hurlford—Academy Street.	First Monday.	2 p.m.
Irvine—Bank Street.	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Kilmarnock—Green Street.	Every Wednesday.	10 a.m.
Maybole—Carrick Home....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Prestwick—Glenburn P.S...	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Saltcoats—Campbell Ave...	Every Friday.	2 p.m.
Troon—Tinnion Nursing Home.....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—		
Annbank—4 Mauchline Rd.	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Ardrossan—Castlecaigs, Glasgow Street.....	Every Wednesday.	2 p.m.
Auchinleck—97 Back Rogerton Crescent.....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2.30 p.m.
Beith—Strand.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Catrine—Well Road.....	First and Third Mondays.	2.30 p.m.
Coylton—Claude Hamilton Memorial Hall.....	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Crosshouse—Old School Building.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	First and Third Wednesdays.	2.30 p.m.
Dailly—The Institute.....	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Dalmellington— Church Hall.....	Second and Fourth Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Bellsbank School.....	First and Third Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Dalry—James Street.....	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Darvel—Lesser Town Hall	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Dreghorn—Local Welfare Office.....	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Drorgan—57 Hannahston Avenue.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Dundonald Camp—Medical Centre.....	First and Third Thursdays.	10.30 a.m.
Dundonald—Montgomerie Hall.....	Third Monday.	2 p.m.
Fairlie—Nurse's Home....	Fourth Friday.	1.45 p.m.
Galston—Henrietta Street.	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Girvan—Wesley Place.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Hurlford—Academy Street.	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Irvine— Bank Street.....	Alternate Thursdays.	2.30 p.m.
Waterside Street.....	Alternate Thursdays.	2.30 p.m.
Kilbirnie—Nurses' Home...	Every Wednesday.	2 p.m.
Kilmaurs—J.S. School.....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Kliwinning—Ladyford Av..	Every Wednesday.	2 p.m.

TABLE IX.—*Continued.*
OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.—*Continued.*

<i>Place and Premises.</i>	<i>Day.</i>	<i>Hour.</i>
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—		
Largs—Moorburn Road...	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Lugar—The Institute.....	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Mauchline—Sorn Road	Second and Fourth Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Maybole—Carrick Home...	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2.30 p.m.
Monkton—Carvick-Webster Hall.....	First Monday.	2 p.m.
Muirkirk—Glasgow Road...	First and Third Mondays.	2 p.m.
Netherthird—22 Black- faulds Road.....	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
New Cumnock—The Glebe	First and Third Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Newmilns—Clinic, Ayr Rd.	Second and Fourth Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Patna—27 Dalvennan Ave.	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Prestwick—O.E.S. Hall...	Every Tuesday.	2 p.m.
Saltcoats—Campbell Ave...	Every Tuesday.	2 p.m.
Springside—Welfare Inst...	First and Third Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Stevenston—The Cross	Every Monday.	2 p.m.
Stewarton—Avenue Square	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Tarbolton—36 Montgomery Street.....	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Troon—41 Barassie Street	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.
West Kilbride—Masonic Hall.....	Second Friday.	2 p.m.
	Fourth Friday.	3 p.m.
ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—		
Annbank—4 Mauchline Rd.	Every Thursday.	10.30 a.m.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	Every Tuesday.	2.45 p.m.
Irvine—Bank Street.....	Every Monday.	2 p.m.
Kilbirnie—Nurses' Home ..	Every Friday.	10.30 a.m.
Largs—Moorburn Road...	Every Wednesday.	2.30 p.m.
Maybole—Carrick Home...	Every Tuesday.	10.30 a.m.
Saltcoats—Campbell Ave...	Every Wednesday.	10.30 a.m.
Troon—41 Barassie Street	Every Monday.	9.30 a.m.
Patna—Dalvennan Avenue	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.
DENTAL CLINICS (for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children)—		
Cumnock—Millbank.....	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.- 12 noon.
Irvine—Bank Street.....	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.- 12 noon.
Maybole—Carrick Home...	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.- 12 noon.
ORTHODONTIC CLINIC—		
Ayr—King Street.....	Every Friday.	9 a.m.- 12 noon.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1958—1959.

Year ended 31st July, 1959.

CONTENTS.

Page

I.—Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
II.—General Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
III.—Sanitary Conditions of Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
IV.—Organisation and Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
V.—The Findings of Medical Inspection—								
(a) Routine Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
(b) Special Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
VI.—Arrangements for Medical Treatment—								
(a) Minor Ailments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
(b) Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
(c) Specialist Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
(d) Audiometric Testing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
VII.—Dental Inspection and Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
VIII.—Special Schools and Classes, including Open-air Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
IX.—Arrangements for Physical Education and Personal Hygiene of Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
X.—Other Activities in Relation to Health of School Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
XI.—Physical Condition of School Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92

TABLES.

I.—Total Number of Children Examined	...	...	92
II.—Systematic Examinations	...	...	94
III.—Summary of Systematic Examinations	...	...	101
IV.—Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area	...	...	103
V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment	...	...	106

I.—STAFF.

Reference is made to List of Staff shown on page 4.

II.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population of the Area (at 31st December, 1958, as estimated by the Registrar-General) 341,300

Number of Schools— (1958-59)

(a) Primary Schools under Education Authority ... 95

(b) Secondary Schools under Education Authority ... 58

(c) (i) Special Schools 10

(ii) Special Classes in Ordinary Schools ... 1

(iii) Nursery Schools 4

(iv) Nursery Classes in other Schools ... 2

(d) In receipt of Grant from Education Authority under Medical Inspection 1

Average Number of Children on the Registers ... 58,326

Average Number of Children in Attendance ... 53,723

III.—SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS.

The Medical Officers on their visits to schools inspect the sanitation and any matters requiring attention are brought to the notice of the appropriate Official. In general the cleanliness of the schools was found to be satisfactory.

IV.—ORGANISATION AND TREATMENT.

School Nurses attend at the medical inspection and subsequently are supplied with a list of the cases to be followed up at home. They keep a register compiled from these lists and report where treatment is given and the condition remedied. The School Nurses also visit the schools between the School Medical Officers' inspections. The number of children visited at home during the year was 4,528, and the total number of visits paid was 4800.

(a) System of School Medical Inspection and Arrangements for Following up.

The pupils examined at routine inspections were :—

- (1) All entrants and children not previously subjected in school to detailed routine inspections.
- (2) Children born in 1949.
- (3) Children born in 1945.
- (4) Children born in 1942.
- (5) Children born in 1951 (visual acuity and hearing only).

Before every routine visit to a school the Head Teacher is asked to produce for special medical examination any pupil who appears to suffer from any physical or mental disability and who has not received or is not receiving appropriate attention.

All children found defective at previous inspections were also re-examined.

Routine and special medical examinations of pupils attending schools in Ayr and Kilmarnock are carried out by the medical staff of the Burghs concerned, who also attend the respective minor ailment clinics and forward to the Chief School Medical Officer particulars regarding any children requiring special medical or educational treatment.

(b) Supervision of Infectious Disease, including School Closures.

As the medical inspection of school children is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health for each area, all notifiable cases of infectious disease are known. Where it seems to the Head Teacher that there is any undue incidence of non-notifiable disease he brings the matter to the notice of the School Medical Officer. Disinfection of classrooms is carried out where indicated. No schools were closed as a result of infectious disease during the session.

(c) Co-ordination with Public Health Service.

In the County Area each Assistant Medical Officer is in charge of the School Health and Child Welfare work in a district, so that the same Medical Officer sees the child from birth to school-leaving age. The same arrangement exists in the Burghs of Ayr and Kilmarnock.

(d) Presence of Parents at Inspections.

The presence of parents is encouraged at school medical inspections. Many defects are pointed out to them, of which they were previously unaware, and thus the services of the family doctor are solicited earlier than otherwise would have been the case, with more satisfactory results in the way of prevention and cure. The number of parents who attended the routine inspections during the year was 3,598.

V.—THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) Routine.

The number of children examined was 14,558, of whom 3,227 or 22·17 per cent. suffered from some defect. Of these 2,046 or 14·06 per cent. of the children examined suffered from minor defects or ailments, from which recovery was expected in a few weeks, and 1,022 or 7·02 per cent. suffered from defects less remediable, but from which complete recovery or restoration of function was ultimately anticipated. The number suffering from defects where improvement only could be expected was 159 or 1·09 per cent. of those examined.

The following is a summary showing the various defects and the percentage found defective at Routine Inspections.

(1) Clothing.

Twenty-two children were found to have unsatisfactory clothing, 0·15 per cent. of the children examined.

(2) Footgear.

Twelve children were found to have unsatisfactory footgear, 0·08 per cent. of the children examined.

(3) Cleanliness.

(a) *Head*.—The number of children found to have dirty or verminous heads was 167 or 1·15 per cent. of those examined.

(b) *Body*.—The number of children found to have dirty or verminous bodies was 20 or 0·14 per cent.

(4) Skin.

(a) *Head*.—The following were found to be suffering from skin diseases of the head :—

Impetigo ...	...	...	4 children or 0·03 per cent.
Other Diseases ...	...	...	32 children or 0·22 per cent.

(b) *Body*.—The following skin conditions affecting the body were found :—

Impetigo ...	...	...	3 children or 0·02 per cent.
Scabies ...	...	...	7 children or 0·05 per cent.
Other Diseases ...	...	...	150 children or 1·03 per cent.

(5) Nutritional State.

34 children were found to be suffering from slightly defective nutrition and 1 from bad nutrition, being respectively 0·23 and 0·006 per cent. of the children examined.

(6) Mouth and Teeth.

113 children were suffering from unhealthy conditions of the mouth and teeth, 0·78 per cent. of the children examined.

(7) Nasopharynx.

(a) *Nose*.—Apart from cases requiring further observation, 44 children or 0·30 per cent. of those examined showed obstruction, probably due to adenoids requiring operation.

(b) *Throat*.—Apart from cases requiring further observation, 183 children or 1·26 per cent. of those examined were found to have tonsils which required operative treatment.

(c) *Glands*.—Enlarged Glands requiring further observation were found in 154 or 1·06 per cent. of the children examined, while 5 children or 0·03 per cent. had Glands requiring operation.

(8) Eyes.

Infective conditions of the lids or conjunctiva were found in 116 children or 0·80 per cent. of those examined.

Corneal Opacities were found in 1 or 0·006 per cent. of the Children.

Squint affected 181 children or 1·24 per cent.

Visual Acuity.—Vision was not examined in entrants. Of those in the other age groups 403 or 4.48 per cent. had defective vision requiring refraction. In addition 4,565 children in the seven-year-old group were examined in place of entrants. Of these 311 were found to require refraction.

(9) Ears.

Otorrhoea or discharge from the ears affected 33 children or 0.23 per cent.

Defective hearing was present in 46 children or 0.32 per cent. Eighteen were classified in Grade I. Deafness—that is children who can be educated in the ordinary school without special provision, and 20 in Grade II. (a) Deafness—that is children who can make satisfactory progress in ordinary schools if given some help, *e.g.*, favourable position in class, individual hearing aid or tuition in lip-reading.

Seven children were classified in Grade II. (b) Deafness—that is children who can make satisfactory progress only in a Special School. One child was found to be totally deaf.

(10) Speech.

Of the children examined 73 or 0.50 per cent. suffered from defective articulation and 6 or 0.04 per cent. from stammering.

(11) Mental and Nervous Conditions.

Two children or 0.01 per cent. were found to be educable mental defectives and one child or 0.006 per cent. was found to be ineducable.

Other mental or nervous conditions affected 40 or 0.27 per cent. of the children examined.

(12) Circulatory System.

Thirty-three children were found to be suffering from organic heart disease, comprising 0.23 per cent. of the children examined. Of these 27 were Congenital and 6 Acquired.

(13) Lungs.

The number of children suffering from chronic bronchitis was 25 or 0.17 per cent. of those examined.

There were referred to the Area Chest Physician as suspected cases of Tuberculosis one child or 0.006 per cent.

Other diseases of the Lungs affected 86 children or 0.59 per cent.

(14) Deformities.

Deformities dating from birth affected 52 children or 0.36 per cent.

Deformities due to Poliomyelitis affected 18 children or 0.12 per cent.

Deformities due to Rickets affected 19 children or 0.13 per cent.

Deformities due to other causes, for instance flat feet, affected 76 children or 0.52 per cent.

(15) Infectious Disease.

There were discovered 7 cases of Infectious Disease, 0.05 per cent. of the children examined.

(16) Other Diseases or Defects.

452 Children or 3.10 per cent. of those examined were affected.

(b) Special Examinations.

Of the 775 special cases examined, 145 were found defective and were notified to parents as requiring treatment. The following is a list of the defects found :—

(1) Unsatisfactory Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Unsatisfactory Footgear	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Cleanliness—						
<i>Head</i> —Dirty, Nits or Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	25
<i>Body</i> —Dirty, Nits or Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	6
(4) Skin—						
<i>Head</i> —Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Body</i> —Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	14

(12) Circulatory System—							
(a) Organic Heart Disease—							
Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Acquired...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Functional Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(13) Lungs—							
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suspected Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(14) Deformities—							
Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Acquired (Poliomyelitis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acquired (probable Rickets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(15) Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(16) Other Diseases or Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

VI.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) Minor Ailments.

There are School Clinics at Cumnock, Troon, Saltcoats, Irvine, Maybole, Girvan, Galston, Hurlford, Prestwick, Ayr and Kilmarnock attended by the whole-time Medical Officers. The School Nurses at these Centres assist.

The number of children examined by the medical staff at the Clinics was 1,281. Recurrent visits brought the total attendances to 3,315. The following is a list of the defects found :—

(1) Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Minor Injuries, etc.	...	318
(2) Diseases of the Ear, largely cases of Otorrhoea	...	44
(3) Diseases of the Eye, principally Conjunctivitis and Blepharitis	... ..	109
(4) Diseases of the Skin. (This figure comprises 1 case of Ringworm of Scalp, 3 cases of Ringworm of Body, 77 cases of Impetigo, 44 cases of Scabies and 210 cases involving other diseases of the Skin)	... ..	335
(5) Other Diseases (including cases of non-attendance brought to Clinics on recommendation of Attendance Officers)	... ..	835

(b) Defective Vision.

During the session the examination of children with defective vision was continued under arrangements made with the Regional Hospital Board. Regular Clinic sessions were held at Ayr, Kilmarnock, Saltcoats, Irvine, Kilbirnie and Cumnock ; occasional sessions at Largs, Girvan and Dalmellington. They were attended by members of the staff of the Regional Hospital Board working under Dr. W. O. G. Taylor, the Board's Consultant Ophthalmologist for the area.

Opticians attended at certain Clinic sessions to measure and fit those children for whom spectacles had been prescribed by the Ophthalmic Specialist. The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for this arrangement.

Spectacles were prescribed where necessary. The following is a summary of the cases seen for the period :—

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	296
Number of Children Examined	...	...	...	...	3,217
Number of Children Prescribed Spectacles	...	...	...	...	1,827

(c) Specialist Treatment.

I am indebted to the Matron of Seafield Sick Children's Hospital, Ayr, for the following figures of children seen and treated at that Hospital during the year under review :—

Surgical Department—

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	52
Number of Children Examined	...	...	...	...	1,428
Number of Theatres held	...	...	...	...	210
Number of Children Operated on (422 Emergency)	...	...	...	...	628

Ophthalmic Department—

Number of Theatres held	...	...	...	...	48
Number of Children Operated on	...	...	...	...	251

Medical Department—

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	216
Number of Children Examined	...	...	...	...	3,161
Number of Admissions	...	...	...	...	517

Ear, Nose and Throat Department—

Number of Theatres held	...	...	...	...	260
Number of Children Operated on	...	...	...	...	2,323
Number of Cases Examined at Clinics	...	...	...	...	5,173

Orthopaedic Department—

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	105
Number of Children Examined	...	...	...	...	4,040
Number of Children recommended for Remedial Exercises—					
Out-Patient	...	...	...	...	2,174
In-Patient...	...	...	...	...	297
Number of Children Operated on	...	...	...	...	217
Number of Children put in Plaster of Paris	...	...	...	...	510

Plastic Department—

Number of Patients Admitted	...	...	...	...	168
Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Theatres held	...	...	...	...	36

(It is necessary for some patients to be several times in Theatre.)

(d) Audiometric Testing.

In all, 6,715 children of all ages were tested in schools in the year ending 31st July, 1959. This number was made up as follows:—

(a) Children born in 1951	...	...	...	...	4,855
(b) Children born in 1949 and 1950 (absent at previous test)	...	...	...	...	576
(c) Children of any other age thought to have a hearing defect	...	...	...	...	416
(d) Re-tests—Children showing defect at previous test					868
					<hr/> 6,715 <hr/>

In group (a) above, of the 4,855 children tested 4,528 had normal hearing and 327 had a defect in either one or both ears. The 327 defective children were classified as follows:—

Grade I.—250 ; Grade IIA.—72 ; Grade IIB.—5.

Figures and classification of groups (b), (c) and (d) will be found in the accompanying table.

All totally deaf (Grade III.) children of school age in Ayrshire are receiving special education in schools for the deaf, viz. :—

Donaldson's School for the Deaf, Edinburgh	...	4
Glasgow School for the Deaf ...	... ..	32
St. Vincent's School, Glasgow	... ..	7

43

There are 45 severely deaf (Grade IIb.) children attending schools in Ayrshire. Of these 2 are able, with the help of a hearing-aid and suitable position in class, to make progress in the ordinary school. Thirty-one attend West Park School for Hard of Hearing. One boy and two girls attend a class for pre-school deaf children in Ayr. The parents of two children (boys) prefer to have their children attend the local school.

In the past year 10 children have been fitted with hearing-aids at the Hearing-Aid Clinic at Ayr. The position with regard to hearing-aids is as follows :—

(a) No. of children wearing Hearing Aids at 1st August, 1958	... ..	67
(b) No. of children supplied with Hearing Aids during school session (1958-59)	... ..	10
(c) No. of pre-school children wearing Hearing Aids	...	4
(d) No. of children at (a) who left school during session (1958-59)	... ..	9
(e) No. of children wearing Hearing Aids at 31st July, 1959	...	66

Of the 172 children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics from schools, 144 attended and subsequently received treatment and operations when necessary from Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

In addition to her work in Ayrshire, the Audiometrician also tests children attending schools in the County of Wigtown and the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright.

RESULTS OF GRAMOPHONE AND PURETONE AUDIOMETRIC TESTS IN ALL SCHOOLS IN AYRSHIRE.
Year Ending 31st July, 1959.

Group.	Grade.										Retests.				
	No. of Children Listed.	No. of Children Tested.	No. of Children Normal.	No. of Children Defective.	I			IIa.		IIb.		III.		No. of Children now	
					(Ordinary School.)	(Education in Ordinary School with Hearing-Aid.)	(Education in Special School.)	(Education in Ordinary School with Hearing-Aid.)	(Education in Special School.)	(Residential School.)	No. of Children referred to E.N.T. Clinic.	No. of Children referred to Hearing Aid Clinic.	Normal.	Sh. Imp.	No. Imp.	Deterioration.
Children Born in 1951 ...	5256	4855	4528 93.3%	327 6.7%	250 5.1%	72 1.5%	5 0.1%	—	54 1.1%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children Born in 1949 and 1950. (Absent at previous test)	719	576	549	27	17	10	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children of any other age thought to have a Hearing Defect ...	446	416	262	154	89	59	6	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retests. Children showing defect at previous test	1129	868	287	581	308	250	23	—	76	—	287	85	437	59	59

RESULTS OF PURETONE AUDIOMETRIC TESTS AT EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINICS, SEAFIELD HOSPITAL, AYR, AND AYRSHIRE CENTRAL HOSPITAL, IRVINE.

Children attending E.N.T. Clinic (New Cases) ...	—	346	109	237	104	126	4	3	121	1	—	—	—	
Retests	—	175	58	117	41	69	7	—	17	6	58	38	73	6

VII.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Report by the Chief Dental Officer.

The Dental Officers devoted 441 half-days to the dental inspection of school children and 2,464 half-days to the necessary treatment of the children whose parents desired to have the treatment undertaken by the School Dental Service. The number of attendances by children was 14,385.

The Dental Staff has been further depleted this year by the resignation of Mr. Harvey, L.D.S. ; there are now five vacancies. Advertising has not produced the desired results.

In spite of the shortage of Staff the Orthodontic Service shows an increase in the number of children treated, and once again we are grateful to Dr. Campbell of Glasgow Dental Hospital for his monthly visit to our Clinic.

This being my final report before retiring I would like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Roughead for his unfailing courtesy and for his advice and co-operation.

VIII.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES, INCLUDING OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

(1) St. Leonard's Home Special School, Ayr.

Day pupils were conveyed daily by motor transport from and to their own homes. The number so dealt with was 72, all of whom are mentally handicapped children.

St. Leonard's Home has 12 physically handicapped children resident, and these are taught in the Physically Handicapped Classes.

There were thus on the school roll 12 physically handicapped and 72 mentally handicapped children.

There are 5 classrooms, viz., 4 for mentally handicapped and one for physically handicapped children.

(2) Park School, Kilmarnock.

There are on the roll of this school 99 mentally handicapped children and 14 physically handicapped children.

There are six classrooms, viz., five for mentally handicapped and one for physically handicapped children.

(3) James Reid School, Saltcoats.

This school which comprises three classrooms has 32 mentally handicapped children on the roll.

(4) Courthill School, Dalry.

This school which comprises two classrooms has 29 mentally handicapped children on the roll.

(5) Garrallan School, Cumnock.

This school, comprising two classrooms, has accommodation for 40 handicapped children. There are 36 children on the roll.

(6) Wallaceton Works School, by Maybole.

This school has accommodation for 40 mentally handicapped children. There are 21 children on the school roll.

(7) Occupational Centre, Kilmarnock.

This Centre accommodates children who are mentally handicapped to such a degree that they cannot benefit from education in a Special School but are trainable. The number at present on the roll is 31.

(8) Occupational Centre, Ayr.

This Centre accommodates children who are mentally handicapped to such a degree that they cannot benefit from education in a Special School but are trainable. The number at present on the roll is 19.

(9) West Park School for the Hard of Hearing, Kilmaurs.

There are 33 children suffering from Grade IIA. Deafness on the roll of this school. In view of the distance from their homes four children are boarded at St. Leonard's Home School, Ayr, and they are taken to school daily with the others by special conveyance.

(10) Nursery Class for Children with Defective Hearing, Charlotte Street, Ayr.

This class is under the guidance of a qualified teacher from Ayr. It was formed to meet the needs of children between the ages of 2 and 5 years who would eventually require education either in a residential school for totally deaf children or in West Park School, Kilmaurs. There are three children attending twice weekly for periods of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours each day.

(11) Other Institutions.

At 31st July, 1959, there were in Institutions :—

Donaldson's School for the Deaf, Edinburgh ...	4
Glasgow School for the Deaf, Langside, Glasgow ...	32
St. Vincent's School for the Blind and Deaf, Glasgow	9
Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	14
Condovalhall School, Shrewsbury (for Blind Children with other Disabilities)	1
Scotsraig School for Spastics, Paisley	4
Coltness House School, Wishaw	2
Trefoil School for Physically Handicapped Children	1
East Park Home for Infirm Children, Largs ...	2
Waverley Park Certified Institution, Kirkintilloch...	2
St. Joseph's Certified Institution, Rosewell, Midlothian	3
Lennox Castle Certified Institution, Lennoxtown ...	1
Royal Scottish Certified Institution, Larbert ...	4
Camphill Rudolph Steiner School, Aberdeenshire ...	2
Naemoor School, Perthshire	1
Lovedale Boys' Home, Dumfries	1

Children requiring convalescent treatment were sent to the Biggart Home, Prestwick, and the number admitted there during the school session, on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers, was 22.

IX.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE OF CHILDREN.

(a) Accommodation.

Several new schools have been opened during the last year and many more are in the process of building. Each new school provides improved facilities for Physical Education both indoors and out-of-doors. In some districts the opening of a new school by providing accommodation for surplus pupils from neighbouring schools creates in these schools extra rooms which are re-modelled and made available for physical training. Increased attention is being given to the care and maintenance of playing fields.

(b) Staffing.

While there has been a further decrease in number of women specialist teachers, the supply of men at the moment is just adequate. The lack of a sufficient supply of such teachers to help to introduce the new scheme of Physical Education in Primary Schools must be deplored.

(c) Swimming.

- (1) Each week of the school session approximately 1,200 pupils from the local schools visit the Kilmarnock Corporation Baths for instruction in swimming. In some schools this instruction begins at the Primary VI. Stage. The majority of the pupils who attend the Baths regularly qualify for Certificates of Proficiency in Swimming. The more proficient are encouraged to train for the awards of the Royal Life-Saving Society.
- (2) During the summer term pupils in Cumnock, Prestwick, Troon and Saltcoats have swimming lessons at the local pools.
- (3) To cater for pupils living within easy travelling distance of Kilmarnock an intensive course of ten swimming lessons is provided at Kilmarnock Academy during the first two weeks of the summer vacation. This course is taken by pupils from Dreghorn, Crosshouse, Stewarton, Kilmaurs, Darvel, Newmilns, Galston and Hurlford.

(d) Camp Schools.

The Camp Schools at Broomlee and Glengonnar are occupied by Ayrshire pupils for four months each year. Approximately 2,000 boys and girls have the opportunity of living away from home for a fortnight. At those schools a great deal of the instruction is in the open air.

(e) Personal Hygiene.

In every Physical Education lesson, whether it be in the gymnasium, on the playing field, at the baths or at camp, care is taken to inculcate sound ideas about personal cleanliness and healthy habits. While this is done incidentally in Primary classes, more formal instruction is given to older pupils.

Two members of the Physical Education Staff attend the summer school run by the Scottish Council for Health Education each year.

X.—OTHER ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Milk and Meals Supplied to School Children.

The number of children who took advantage of the Milk-in-Schools Scheme was 46,624.

Meals were supplied to 16,057 children. Of this number 161 were partial remission cases and 4,187 were on a reduced charge for pupils of the same household. 2,499 children were supplied with free meals.

XI.—THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The following tables show the number examined and the physical condition of the children under the respective headings :—

TABLE I.

(a) Total Number of Children Examined at—

Primary and Junior Secondary Schools—	<i>Systematic Examinations.</i>
Entrants	5,568
Children Born in 1951 (Visual Acuity only) ...	4,565
Children Born in 1949	4,183
Children Born in 1945	4,187
Senior Secondary Schools—	
Children Born in 1942	620
TOTAL	<u>19,123</u>

(b) Other Examinations—

Special Cases	775
Re-Examination—Number Examined	239
Treatment Completed	109
Receiving Treatment	27
On Waiting List for Treatment	13
Condition Unchanged—Under Observation	90
TOTAL	<u>1,014</u>

(c) The Number of Individual Children Inspected at Systematic Examinations who were Notified to Parents as requiring Treatment :—

Entrants	421
Children Born in 1951 (Visual Acuity only)	311
Children Born in 1949	312
Children Born in 1945	315
Children Born in 1942	29
TOTAL	1,388

(d) Average Heights and Weights :—

<i>Group Examined.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>No. Exam.</i>	<i>Average Age Months.</i>	<i>Average Height Inches.</i>	<i>Average Weight Pounds.</i>
Entrants	Male	2,836	65·0	43·4	44·8
	Female	2,732	64·9	42·9	43·1
Children Born in 1949	Male	2,174	113·8	52·4	66·2
	Female	2,009	113·8	52·2	65·3
Children Born in 1945	Male	2,126	164·8	61·0	100·5
	Female	2,061	162·7	61·0	104·2
Children Born in 1942	Male	298	199·3	67·9	139·6
	Female	322	199·7	63·3	122·4

TABLE II.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE—SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		1949		1945		1942		All Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Number examined	2836	2732	2174	2009	2126	2061	298	322	7434	7124	14,558
1. Clothing—											
Unsatisfactory	9	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	14	8	22
Percentage	0.32	0.15	0.23	0.20	—	—	—	—	0.19	0.11	0.15
2. Footgear—											
Unsatisfactory	1	3	3	3	—	2	—	—	4	8	12
Percentage	0.04	0.11	0.14	0.15	—	0.10	—	—	0.05	0.11	0.08
3. Cleanliness—											
(a) Head—											
Dirty, Nits or Vermin	16	54	15	33	6	43	—	—	37	130	167
Percentage	0.56	1.98	0.69	1.64	0.28	2.09	—	—	0.50	1.82	1.15
(b) Body—											
Dirty, or Verminous	5	5	7	—	2	1	—	—	14	6	20
Percentage	0.18	0.18	0.32	—	0.09	0.05	—	—	0.19	0.08	0.14

TABLE II.—Continued.

School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations—Continued.

95

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		1949		1945		1942		All Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
4. Skin—											
Head—											
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Percentage	—	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.03
Other Diseases	6	3	2	2	6	11	2	—	16	16	32
Percentage	0.21	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.28	0.53	0.67	—	0.21	0.22	0.22
Body—											
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3
Percentage	—	0.04	0.05	—	—	0.05	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.02
Scabies ...	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	4	3	7
Percentage	0.07	—	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.04	0.05
Other Diseases	31	25	22	17	20	28	4	3	77	73	150
Percentage	1.09	0.92	1.01	0.85	0.94	1.36	1.34	0.93	1.04	1.02	1.03
5. Nutritional State—											
Slightly Defective...	10	8	8	2	4	2	—	—	22	12	34
Percentage	0.35	0.29	0.37	0.10	0.19	0.10	—	—	0.30	0.17	0.23
Bad ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Percentage	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.006

TABLE II.—Continued.
School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations—Continued.

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		1949		1945		1942		All Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
6. Mouth and Teeth—											
Unhealthy ...	26	26	25	13	14	6	3	—	68	45	113
Percentage ...	0.92	0.95	1.15	0.65	0.66	0.29	1.01	—	0.91	0.63	0.78
7. Nose—											
Obstruction requiring Observation	69	52	18	14	14	8	1	—	102	74	176
Percentage ...	2.43	1.90	0.83	0.70	0.66	0.39	0.34	—	1.37	1.04	1.21
Obstruction (probably Adenoids) requiring Operation ...	18	12	7	3	3	1	—	—	28	16	44
Percentage ...	0.63	0.44	0.32	0.15	0.14	0.05	—	—	0.38	0.22	0.30
Other Conditions ...	51	35	14	12	11	6	1	1	77	54	131
Percentage ...	1.80	1.28	0.64	0.60	0.52	0.29	0.34	0.31	1.04	0.76	0.90
Throat—											
Tonsils requiring Observation ...	165	128	66	61	22	39	—	—	253	228	481
Percentage ...	5.82	4.68	3.04	3.04	1.03	1.89	—	—	3.40	3.20	3.30
Tonsils requiring Operative Treatment...	57	30	36	24	16	20	—	—	109	74	183
Percentage ...	2.01	1.10	1.66	1.19	0.75	0.97	—	—	1.47	1.04	1.26
Glands—											
Requiring Observation ...	68	49	13	18	3	3	—	—	84	70	154
Percentage ...	2.39	1.79	0.60	0.90	0.14	0.15	—	—	1.13	0.98	1.06
Requiring Operative Treatment	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	5
Percentage ...	0.07	0.07	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.04	0.03	0.03

TABLE II.—Continued.

School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations—Continued.

97

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		1949		1945		1942		All Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
8. Eyes—											
External Diseases—											
Blepharitis	19	12	18	10	23	23	—	—	60	45	105
Percentage	0.67	0.44	0.83	0.50	1.08	1.12	—	—	0.81	0.63	0.72
Conjunctivitis	4	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	7	4	11
Percentage	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	0.09	0.06	0.08
Corneal Opacities	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Percentage	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.006
Squint	61	69	17	15	7	12	—	—	85	96	181
Percentage	2.15	2.53	0.78	0.75	0.33	0.58	—	—	1.14	1.35	1.24
Other Diseases	11	16	3	4	1	2	—	—	15	22	37
Percentage	0.39	0.59	0.14	0.20	0.05	0.10	—	—	0.20	0.31	0.25
Visual Acuity—											
Number Examined	—	—	2174	2009	2126	2061	298	322	4598	4392	8990
Recommended for Refraction—											
Defective Vision—											
Fair	—	—	45	33	76	53	9	9	130	95	225
Percentage	—	—	2.07	1.64	3.57	2.57	3.02	2.80	2.83	2.16	2.50
Bad	—	—	35	30	44	55	9	5	88	90	178
Percentage	—	—	1.61	1.49	2.07	2.67	3.02	1.55	1.91	2.05	1.98

TABLE II.—Continued.

School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations—Continued.

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		1949		1945		1942		All Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Number Examined	2836	2732	2174	2009	2126	2061	298	322	7434	7124	14,558
9 Ears—											
Otorrhea ...	5	7	4	5	6	5	—	1	15	18	33
Percentage ...	0.18	0.26	0.18	0.25	0.28	0.24	—	0.31	0.20	0.25	0.23
Other Diseases ...	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	7	8	15
Percentage ...	0.04	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.05	0.34	0.31	0.09	0.11	0.10
Defective Hearing—											
Grade I. ...	1	4	6	3	3	1	—	—	10	8	18
Percentage ...	0.04	0.15	0.28	0.15	0.14	0.05	—	—	0.13	0.11	0.12
Grade IIa. ...	1	4	6	2	5	2	—	—	12	8	20
Percentage ...	0.04	0.15	0.28	0.10	0.24	0.10	—	—	0.16	0.11	0.14
Grade IIb. ...	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	3	4	7
Percentage ...	—	0.07	0.14	0.05	—	—	—	0.31	0.04	0.06	0.05
Grade III. ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Percentage ...	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.006
10. Speech—											
Defective Articulation	45	20	5	3	—	—	—	—	50	23	73
Percentage ...	1.59	0.73	0.23	0.15	—	—	—	—	0.67	0.32	0.50
Stammering	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Percentage ...	0.11	0.07	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.03	0.04

TABLE II.—Continued.

School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations—Continued.

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		1949		1945		1942		All Ages.		Total at all ages.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions—											
Backward ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Percentage ...	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.006
Dull (Intrinsically) ...	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Percentage ...	0.07	0.04	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.04	0.03
Mentally Defective (Educable) ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Percentage ...	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mentally Defective (Ineducable)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Percentage ...	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.006
Highly Nervous ...	6	4	2	3	—	2	—	1	8	10	18
Percentage ...	0.21	0.15	0.09	0.15	—	0.10	—	0.31	0.11	0.14	0.12
Difficult in Behaviour ...	3	8	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	11	16
Percentage ...	0.11	0.29	0.09	0.15	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.15	0.11
12. Circulatory System—											
(a) Organic Heart Disease—											
Congenital ...	8	6	4	3	3	3	—	—	15	12	27
Percentage ...	0.28	0.22	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.15	—	—	0.20	0.17	0.19
Acquired ...	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	3	6
Percentage ...	0.04	0.07	—	—	0.05	0.05	0.34	—	0.04	0.04	0.04
(b) Functional Conditions	9	9	3	4	2	3	2	—	16	16	32
Percentage ...	0.32	0.33	0.14	0.20	0.09	0.15	0.67	—	0.21	0.22	0.22

TABLE II.—Continued.
School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations.—Continued.

<i>Nature of Defect.</i>	<i>Entrants.</i>		1949		1945		1942		<i>All Ages.</i>		<i>Total at all Ages.</i>
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	
13. Lungs—											
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage	9	7	2	—	7	—	—	—	18	7	25
Suspected Tuberculosis	0.32	0.26	0.09	—	0.33	—	—	—	0.24	0.10	0.17
Percentage	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases	38	15	14	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.006
Percentage	1.34	0.55	0.64	0.20	6	7	2	—	60	26	86
					0.28	0.34	0.67	—	0.81	0.36	0.59
14. Deformities—											
Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage	19	14	6	2	5	3	2	1	32	20	52
Acquired (Poliomyelitis)	0.67	0.51	0.28	0.10	0.24	0.15	0.67	0.31	0.43	0.28	0.36
Percentage	3	4	5	1	2	1	1	1	11	7	18
Acquired (probably Rickets)	0.11	0.15	0.23	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.34	0.31	0.15	0.10	0.12
Percentage	1	1	11	3	2	—	1	—	15	4	19
Acquired (Other Causes)	0.04	0.04	0.51	0.15	0.09	—	0.34	—	0.20	0.06	0.13
Percentage	22	14	9	9	4	13	5	—	40	36	76
	0.78	0.51	0.41	0.45	0.19	0.63	1.68	—	0.54	0.51	0.52
15. Infectious Disease											
Percentage	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
	0.04	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.08	0.05
16 Other Diseases or Defects											
Percentage	124	95	77	52	48	49	4	3	253	199	452
	4.35	3.48	3.54	2.59	2.26	2.38	1.34	0.93	3.40	2.79	3.10

TABLE III.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE—SUMMARY OF SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

Number Examined ...	Entrants.		1949		1945		1942		Total.
	5568		4183		4187		620		14,558
	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	
1. Children Free from Defects...	4197	75.38	3284	78.51	3336	79.68	514	82.90	77.83
2. Children otherwise Free from Defects who Suffer from—									
(a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better Eye with or without Glasses, or	82	1.47	227	5.42	314	7.50	61	9.81	4.70
(b) Oral Sepsis, etc. ...	35	0.63	34	0.81	21	0.50	2	0.32	0.63
(c) Both (a) and (b) ...	1	0.02	4	0.10	3	0.07	—	—	0.06
Total ...	118	2.12	265	6.33	338	8.07	63	10.16	5.39
3. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in 2) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks ...	737	13.23	286	6.84	227	5.42	12	1.94	8.67

TABLE IV.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA.

Disability.		At Ordinary School.	At Special School or Classes.	In Hospital or Institution.	At No School or Institution.	Total.
1. Blind	... ..	—	16	—	5	21
2. Partially Sighted—						
(a) Refraction errors in which the curriculum of an Ordinary School would adversely affect the Eye Condition ...		17	—	—	—	17
(b) Other conditions of the Eye, <i>e.g.</i> , Cataract, Ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school		12	—	—	—	12
3. Deaf—						
Grade I.		664	—	—	—	664
Grade IIa.		393	—	—	—	393
Grade IIb.		12	33	—	—	45
Grade III.		—	43	—	—	43

TABLE IV.—Continued.

School Medical Service—Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area—Continued.

Disability.		At Ordinary School.	At Special School or Classes.	In Hospital or Institution.	At No School or Institution.	Total.
4. Defective Speech—						
(a)	Defects of Articulation requiring Special Educational Measures	116	—	—	—	116
(b)	Stammering requiring Special Educational Measures ...	48	—	—	—	48
5. Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 Years)—						
(a)	Educable (I.Q., approx. 50-70)	119	270	7	3	399
(b)	Ineducable (I.Q., generally less than 50)	—	42	27	77	146
6. Epilepsy—						
(a)	Mild and Occasional	61	—	—	—	61
(b)	Severe (suitable for care in a Residential School) ...	9	—	—	—	9
7. Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 Years)—						
(a)	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (excluding Cervical Glands)	35	1	—	1	37
(b)	General Orthopaedic Conditions	131	20	7	8	166
(c)	Organic Heart Disease	87	1	—	—	88
(d)	Other Causes of Ill Health	23	13	—	3	39

Disability.

8. Multiple Defects *

* The Nature of the Multiple Defects in the 78 Cases are as follows :—

- 1 and 5 (a)—1 case.
 1 and 5 (b)—1 case.
 2 (a) and 3 (Grade III.)—1 case.
 2 (a) and 5 (a)—2 cases.
 2 (b) and 5 (b)—1 case.
 3 (Grade IIA) and 5 (a)—2 cases.
 3 (Grade IIB) and 5 (a)—1 case.
 4 (a) and 5 (a)—1 case.
 4 (a) and 6 (a)—1 case.
 4 (a) and 7 (b)—3 cases.
 5 (a) and 6 (a)—4 cases.
 5 (a) and 6 (b)—9 cases.
 5 (a) and 7 (b)—15 cases.
 5 (a) and 7 (d)—1 case.
 5 (b) and 6 (a)—2 cases.
 5 (b) and 6 (b)—3 cases.
 5 (b) and 7 (b)—21 cases.
 5 (b) and 7 (c)—1 case.
 5 (b) and 7 (d)—1 case.
 1, 5 (b) and 7 (b)—3 cases.
 4 (a), 5 (a) and 7 (c)—1 case.
 5 (a), 6 (a) and 7 (c)—1 case.
 5 (a), 7 (b) and 7 (c)—1 case.
 2 (a), 5 (b) and 7 (b)—1 case.

At Ordinary School.	At Special School or Classes.	In Hospital or Institution.	At No School or Institution.	Total.
8	37	14	19	78

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(a) Inspection—

Number of Children Inspected	...	...	...	20,010
Number of Children requiring Treatment	...	...	...	13,337
Number of Children for whom Parents accepted Treatment by School Dentist	...	...	...	5,096
Number of Children not requiring Treatment	...	...	...	6,673
Number of Children for whom Parents stated the Children would be Treated Privately	...	...	...	7,768
Number of Children whose Parents decided to take no action	...	...	...	473
Number of Children Examined as Special or Emergency Cases	...	...	...	25
Number of Children accepting Treatment as Special or Emergency Cases	...	...	...	24
Number of Children treated as Special or Emergency Cases	...	...	...	24
Number of Half-days devoted to Inspection	...	...	...	441

(b) Treatment—

Number of Children Treated	...	...	...	4,411
Number of Extractions (Temporary Teeth)	...	...	...	3,368
Number of Extractions (Permanent Teeth)	...	...	...	1,472
Number of Fillings (Temporary Teeth)	...	...	...	530
Number of Fillings (Permanent Teeth)	...	...	...	8,020
Number of Dentures	...	...	...	131
Number of Crowns	...	...	...	6
Number of Root Treatments	...	...	...	27
Number of Scalings	...	...	...	456
Number of Other Operations (Temporary Teeth)	...	...	...	487
Number of Other Operations (Permanent Teeth)	...	...	...	9,870
Number of Emergency Cases	...	...	...	24
Number of Extractions (Temporary Teeth)	...	...	...	19
Number of Extractions (Permanent Teeth)	...	...	...	4
Number of Cases X-Rayed	...	...	...	51
Number of Attendances made by Children for Treatment	...	...	...	14,385
Number of Half-days devoted to Treatment	...	...	...	2,464

(c) Orthodontics—

Number of New Cases	...	...	...	488
Number of Cases Treated	...	...	...	1,092
Number of Cases Completed	...	...	...	403
Number of Attendances	...	...	...	5,483
Details of Treatment—				
Number of Impressions	...	...	...	986
Number of Appliances	...	...	...	502
Number of Extractions for Orthodontic purposes (Temporary Teeth)	...	...	...	59
Number of Extractions for Orthodontic purposes (Permanent Teeth)	...	...	...	78
Number of X-rays for Orthodontic purposes	...	...	...	93